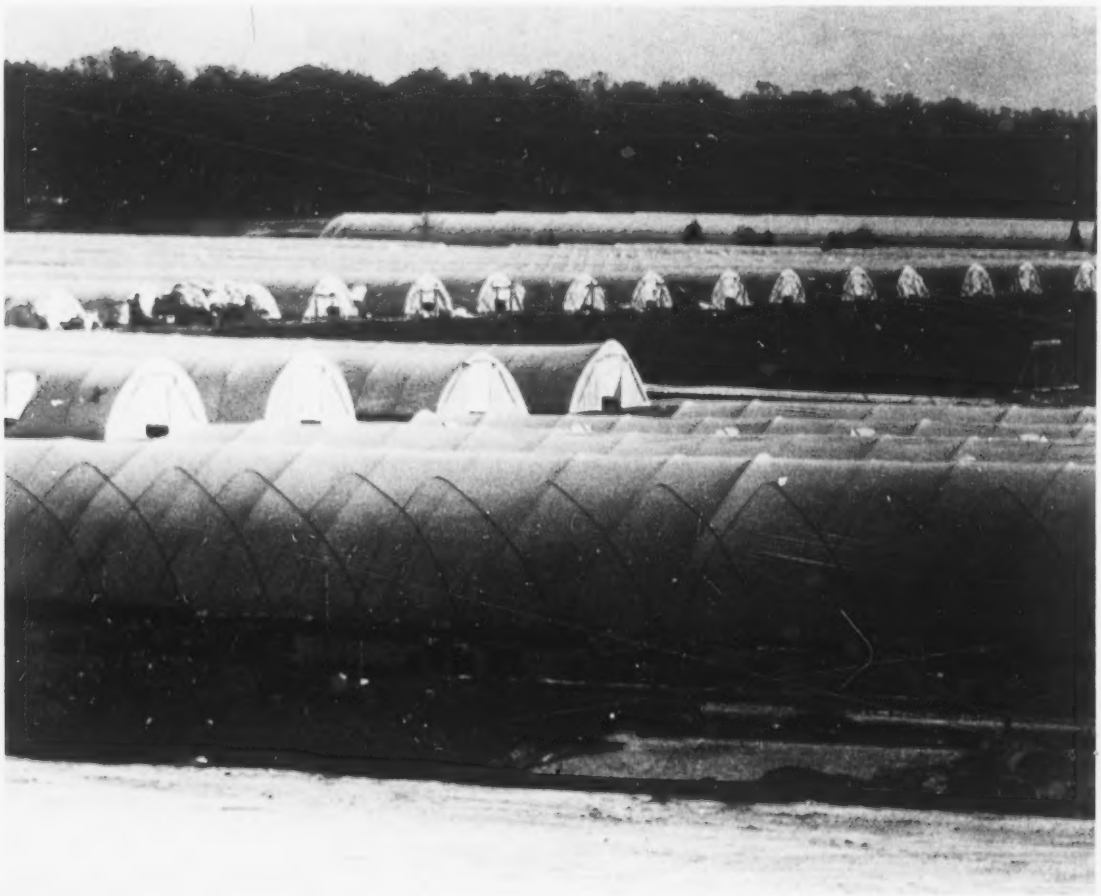
New Jersey Department of Agriculture

1993 Annual Report
and Agricultural Statistics



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Christine T. Whitman
Governor

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.
Secretary of Agriculture

To the Honorable Christine T. Whitman, Governor, and Members of the New Jersey Legislature:

I am pleased to submit this Fiscal Year 1993 annual report and agricultural statistics. Agriculture is an important part of New Jersey's economy, employing thousands of people in a variety of careers on and off the farm. Our farm products can be found in homes throughout the nation and continue to be in demand locally as well.

The esthetic benefits of agriculture — scenic vistas, open space, wildlife habitat — are sometimes taken for granted but, in fact, contribute significantly to the quality of life we all value so highly.

This has been a year of challenge and tremendous accomplishments for New Jersey's agricultural community. This publication reflects the proud traditions and heritage of the Department and the industry and outlines new directions for the future.

Sincerely,

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.
Secretary of Agriculture

State Board of Agriculture

The State Board of Agriculture is New Jersey's highest official agricultural body and is responsible for establishing policies for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. As part of that role, the eight-member board approves rules and regulations, sets program priorities and approves budget requests.

The policies set by this board affect the state's agricultural community and, therefore, state law mandates that the members of the board must be people who are involved in producing farm crops or livestock products. In carrying out its responsibilities during the year, the board held special public meetings and participated in other farm and agriculture-related activities to become fully aware of the issues facing agriculture.

Earl F. Ervey, a Burlington County nurseryman, was elected president and Charles L. Lain, a Sussex County nurseryman, was named vice president of the State Board of Agriculture in July 1992. Two new board members, Alfred Galletta and Roy Etsch, representing New Jersey's fruit and grain industries, respectively, were sworn in at the July meeting.

All board members are elected at the State Agricultural Convention, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the New Jersey Senate.

Members of the 1992-1993 State Board of Agriculture were:

Earl F. Ervey, President
Charles L. Lain, Vice President
Noble F. McNaughton
Douglas C. Ricker
G. Erwin Sheppard
Taylor Palmer Jr.
Alfred Galletta
Roy Etsch

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur R. Brown Jr. (left) and the members of the 1992-1993 State Board of Agriculture (front row, left to right) Board President Earl F. Ervey; Board Vice President Charles L. Lain; Alfred Galletta; Taylor Palmer Jr.; (back row, left to right) Noble F. McNaughton; Roy Etsch; G. Erwin Sheppard; and Douglas C. Ricker.

Office of the Secretary

Fiscal Year 1993 began on a positive note following the inclusion of a statewide policy on equity in the final State Development and Redevelopment Plan presented to Governor Jim Florio in June.

Early in the fiscal year, Governor Florio requested a comprehensive review of the state's agriculture industry, its viability in the last few years and the ability of New Jersey farmers to continue farming. A study was commissioned to assess the current economic situation facing New Jersey agriculture and to develop a series of potential solutions to those problems.

The study found that the effects of the continuing recession, the unintended consequences of policies at the state and local levels and the high costs of farming in an urban setting had imposed great stress on farmers and brought many of them to the point of financial crisis.

In January 1993, the State Board of Agriculture, acting on behalf of the entire agriculture community, recommended the most significant economic initiative in recent history on behalf of agriculture, the Agricultural Economic Recovery and Development Initiative (AERDI). Once again, farmers came together to develop and implement AERDI.

AERDI outlined a number of important legislative, programmatic, budgetary and other steps which could be taken to help farmers improve their current operating conditions including changing certain taxation regulations; revitalizing the Jersey Fresh marketing program; improving the competitiveness of New Jersey farmers through marketing initiatives; increasing managerial skills through farm management and training seminars; and strengthening agricultural production through protection of farmland base, property rights and equity.

After six months of intensive work by the agriculture community to underscore the need for and importance of this program, a major component of the Initiative became a reality when Governor Jim Florio signed the state's FY94 budget in June. The budget included an $8 million appropriation with which to begin part of the work outlined in the Initiative.

A total of $6 million funded two grant programs, one designed to increase production efficiency and the other aimed at improving the profitability of farming in the most densely populated state in the nation.

The larger of the two grant programs focused on improving production efficiency by encouraging reinvestment on the state's farms, a factor critical to the effort to lower production costs. A wide variety of projects can qualify for the grants including investments in machinery, buildings and equipment; soil or water conservation improvements; improvements related to regulatory compliance; cost-reducing and/or energy-saving improvements; and improved or expanded farm market facilities.

The second grant program, a pilot agricultural business development incentive project, will boost marketing efforts by encouraging the formation of new

cooperative endeavors or the expansion of existing ventures, such as jointly-operated packing houses, cold storage facilities and value-added processing facilities. The grants can also be used to create specialized marketing or management services or to buy or lease equipment, machinery, land and buildings needed for stronger marketing or production enhancement programs.

The remaining $2 million of the initial AERDI appropriation will fund a number of other department efforts, among them an expanded Jersey Fresh marketing program and a larger matched funds program to help the state's commodity groups with their individual promotional efforts. Other programs which will be expanded through AERDI include agricultural recycling, biological plant pest and disease control, right-to-farm, regulatory mitigation and agricultural economic analysis and development.

Securing funding for AERDI was a truly bipartisan effort, supported by both Governor Florio and the legislative leadership from urban and rural districts alike. In addition, many county boards of freeholders adopted resolutions endorsing the Initiative and supporting its implementation. This broad-based support underscored the importance of agriculture to New Jersey's economy, to the quality of life New Jerseyans enjoy and to the state's environment.

AERDI will build a solid foundation for the long-range recommendations of the FARMS Commission, a team of agricultural, financial, educational, marketing, conservation and industry leaders, established in 1991 to find new ways to engender economic security and fulfill the potential of New Jersey's agriculture industry.

The Commission's report is expected to be issued early in 1994. It will incorporate an analysis of agriculture's strengths and weaknesses and recommend directions for agriculture's public policy. Issues addressed will include economic viability, farmland retention, marketing, taxation, labor, water resources and the regulatory environment. Over the long term, the report will help to ensure agricultural viability and profitability into the next century.

Another welcome achievement in FY93 was the passage of the $345 million Green Acres, Open Space, Farmland and Historic Preservation Bond Issue which was approved by more than 70 percent of those who voted. The bond issue included $50 million earmarked for the purchase of farmland development easements. The additional funding was critical because the $100 million provided by two previous bond issues was either expended or fully committed.

By the end of FY93, 116 farms on over 17,000 acres had been permanently preserved and an additional 36 farms on 5,377 acres had been approved for purchase. Thanks to the $50 million provided by 1992 bond act for the Farmland Preservation Program, it is estimated that the department will be able to purchase easements on another 12,000 acres of farmland over the next several years.

The agriculture community also saw long-awaited regulatory and legislative initiatives take shape during FY93, many of which had been generated by AERDI. On the legislative side, several pieces of legislation, many of which had been decades in the making, moved through the process this fiscal year, largely because AERDI had focused attention so clearly on the need for immediate action.

On the regulatory side, the department continued to work closely with other agencies, such as the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy and the Department of Community Affairs, to revise and update specific aspects of existing regulations, including farm building fire code requirements and site plan approvals, and to address the agriculture industry's concerns relating to the Pinelands, Highlands, wetlands and a variety of other land use issues.

Foremost among the legislative actions was a bill that passed the Legislature and was signed into law exempting certain single-use de-mountable agricultural and horticultural structures from local property tax by redefining those kinds of structures as "personal property." The law applies to single-use structures which can be dismantled and

sold, such as silos, greenhouses, grain bins and manure-handling facilities. Although the number of structures covered by the amendment is relatively small, it will provide significant tax relief to grain growers, dairy farmers and nursery operators, the primary users of such structures.

Further, a piece of legislation passed which updated the organizations represented at the State Agricultural Convention. More importantly, the bill gave the Department of Agriculture grant-making authority, something which the department had heretofore not had, but which was critically needed to carry out the AERDI grant programs.

Also signed into law was the Farmland Preservation Installment Purchase Act. The Act streamlines the process counties use when they purchase development easements under the state's farmland preservation program and pay for those easements in installments over an extended time period.

The state's efforts on behalf of new and advanced technology in agriculture were increased by legislation appropriating $2,850,000 for a satellite field testing facility for Rutgers' Center for Agricultural Molecular Biology.

Florence and Burlington Townships, Burlington County, were designated as the site for the South Jersey Food Processing Distribution Center through legislation passed this year. Once under way, this food distribution center will have extensive, beneficial impacts on the industrial economy of of southern New Jersey, including agriculture.

The department adopted a more aggressive approach to federal issues in FY93, working closely with the Governor's Washington Office and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture to represent New Jersey's view on agricultural issues and to offer testimony on behalf of agriculture nationwide at federal hearings. Among the critical federal issues on which the department worked were the reregistration of minor use pesticides, food safety concerns related to pesticide tolerances allowed in foods under the federal Delaney Clause, funding for programs to increase agricultural exports, and the reorganization of USDA.

The department continued its efforts to educate the public about agriculture and related industries and their contributions to New Jersey's economic well-being and way of life. Working closely with the New Jersey Agricultural Society, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, the New Jersey Farm Bureau and similar organizations, the department sponsored or co-sponsored numerous educational activities throughout the year.

Of special note were the New Jersey Agricultural Society's three well-attended tours for teachers highlighting production agriculture in Atlantic, the role of science and technology in agriculture in Mercer County and careers in agriculture in Morris County.

The annual Legislator's Tour focused on Atlantic County giving lawmakers from all over the state the chance to talk one-to-one with fruit and ornamental shrub growers, turf producers and produce packers. For the first time this year, the department also hosted a Legislator's Day at the Horse Park in Stone Tavern. The event showcased the variety and economic importance of the equine portion of New Jersey's agriculture industry.

Administration

Jack Gallagher, Director

The Division of Administration assists the department's operating units by providing numerous services across a wide range of functions. Employee benefits, management and information processing system assistance, fiscal and other general administrative activities are all provided by the Division of Administration.

The division's primary effort was aimed at helping managers deliver essential programs and services despite a stringent state budget. Thanks to a slight increase, the department's FY93 operating budget was $7,390,000, compared to $7,361,000 in FY92.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Unit continued to maintain essential programs for the achievement of the department's personnel objectives. These included classification, compensation, salary program and benefit administration, awards programs, employee relations and contract administration, performance assessment reviews, and personnel policy and procedures development.

As of June 25, 1993, the department employed 336 people including 199 full-time employees and 137 seasonal employees. An early retirement incentive program was offered by the state, on the heels of a similar program offered in the previous year. Of the 26 employees eligible for the program, five employees over the age of 60 retired effective July 1, 1993.

Although authorization was given to fill several critical positions, the state's overall hiring freeze continued through the year. Since staffing levels remained unchanged from FY92, several important programs were curtailed including veterinary pathology, bee inspection, agricultural chemistry, dairy enforcement and market development.

The voluntary furlough program was extended through FY93 to achieve additional savings. The 18 employees who participated in this year's program saved the department $13,500 in state funds.

In an effort to increase employee knowledge of health and pension benefits, benefits awareness training was offered to all department employees. Moreover, in May, a wellness program was initiated in conjunction with the Department of Personnel to educate employees about a variety of health and fitness issues.

Employment practices were reviewed for compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. As a result of this review, the standard job application was revised, a grievance procedure was implemented and a new filing system for medical records was initiated.

Special attention was given to salary account monitoring, organizational structure, staffing analysis and time and leave monitoring, with particular emphasis on reducing average sick leave used.

Management Services

The Bureau of Management Services has 13 areas of responsibility, ranging from records management, major facilities projects and forms design, through department policies and procedures, information processing and organization and systems analysis, to training coordination.

For the last several years, oversight of the department's information processing system has been the primary role of Management Services. The unit is responsible for vendor contacts, purchasing and installation of all information processing hardware and software, evaluation of new products, and maintenance of the information processing inventory.

During FY93, Management Services concentrated on the implementation of the department's minicomputer and office automation system. Every office, conference room and employee workstation, as well as the training room in the main building and portions of the laboratory wing, are now interconnected via computer. Access from outside sites, such as the Bridgeton office and the Phillip Alampi Beneficial

Insect Laboratory in Ewing, is by telephone line.

Several division and department forms can now be completed directly on the office automation system and more forms will be added in the future. Department policies and administrative guidelines are being added to other instructional material now available on the system to establish an electronic library that all employees can access from their work stations.

Providing technical and administrative support for 125 personal computers and 89 terminals, in addition to the day-to-day operation of the minicomputer and office automation system, consumed all of the unit's technical resources.

Construction of the new office building in Bridgeton neared completion, with occupancy scheduled for mid-January 1994. Management Services staff worked closely with the Department of the Treasury, interior designers and the department's Division of Regulatory Services to insure that the new quarters meet program needs.

Fiscal Services

The division's fiscal section provides accounting, purchasing and budgeting assistance to the department's programs. With spending controls still in effect statewide, the fiscal section helped department managers find effective ways to meet the restrictions with minimal effect on delivery of programs and sevices. The section also coordinated a review of the department's service fee structure for the Office of Management and Budget.

As part of its responsibility for ensuring department compliance with state and federal audit recommendations, the section continued to provide technical assistance needed to implement these recommendations.

Administrative Services

Administrative services continued to provide a broad array of essential internal services during the year, including mail and messenger services; in-house duplication and printing; distribution of office supplies; receiving, storage and delivery services; central motor pool services; facility maintenance and repair services; and safety programs.

DEPARTMENT FUNDING

SOURCE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED	
	FY 1992	FY 1993
General State Funds	$7,361,000	$7,390,000
Revolving State Funds (Commodity Distribution)	1,898,000	1,371,000
Federal Funds	2,667,000	2,086,000
Promotion Assessment (Equine & Commodity Councils)	7,770,000	7,690,000
Capital Construction Funds	0	0
Miscellaneous Funds (Other Dedicated)	877,000	693,000
TOTAL	$20,573,000	$19,230,000

General state funds reflect the amount provided to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to support its general operating costs, including programs which provide services to the agricultural industry as well as the general public. Dedicated funds are provided to the Department based on the imposition of specific legal statutes which limit their expenditure to very specific purposes.

Animal Health

Ernest Zirkle, DVM, Director

The division's programs focused primarily on limiting the introduction and spread of infectious and toxic diseases to livestock and humans. In addition, the division ran programs of prevention and control, performed investigations into animal disease to gather information about our environment, and maintained an information base accessible to veterinarians and allied professionals.

Program strategies developed two years ago to meet basic statutory obligations continued this year, with particular emphasis on the viability of New Jersey's livestock industry.

Equine Health Concerns

In July, the division was notified that a disease resembling equine viral arteritis had sickened hundreds of animals at three Thoroughbred race tracks in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. An embargo was placed on all horses from these three tracks on July 8. Horses which had recently been shipped from the embargoed area to Atlantic City and Monmouth race tracks were quarantined and isolated at those tracks for two weeks.

Although a viral agent associated with the disease was isolated, it was not identified. Fortuntely, the disease did not spread to New Jersey and the embargo was lifted in September.

This outbreak underscored the mobility of today's horse population and the need for a better system under which to provide necessary transportation documents and health certificates. The division began working with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish an equine passport system for interstate, as well as international, use.

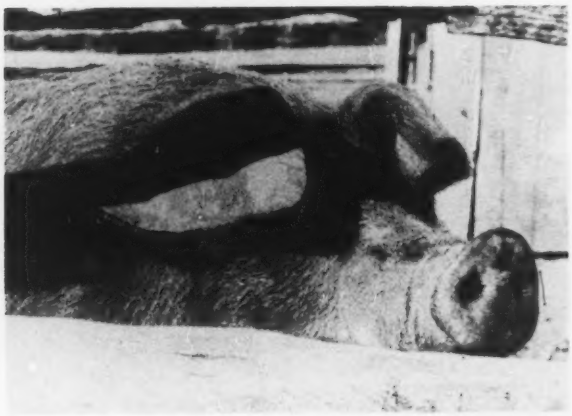
Avian Influenza

The division worked closely with USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory to limit the impact of avian influenza (AI) on New Jersey's poultry flocks after an outbreak of the disease occurred in Pennsylvania in January. Epidemiology disclosed that birds from this flock came to live-poultry markets in New Jersey and New York City.

Division and USDA staff tested the New Jersey markets and found four positive AI cases. With continuing cooperation from USDA, division staff supervised the depopulation of these markets and monitored their cleaning and disinfecting procedures before allowing them to restock.

Quarantines took effect in Delaware and Pennsylvania and the NJDA supported an embargo placed on the shipment of fowl from New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia unless the poultry had a health certificate from the chief veterinary officer of the state of origin.

Fortunately for New Jersey's poultry industry, the disease was found only in one small flock in Gloucester County. The flock was depopulated and the affected area cleaned and quarantined. With no further cases of AI reported by June, the disease was considered eradicated and the embargoes were lifted.



after the disease was diagnosed in five herds in Cape May County. The herds were depopulated, cleaned, disinfected and restocked. In addition, all herds in the state were tested to assure that there had been no further spread of the disease.

Drug Residues

The division investigated 16 cases of illegal drug residues in animals as part of a contract with the Food and Drug Administration to help cut down on antibiotic and other drug residues in meat sold for human consumption.

In two cases, violative levels of antibiotic residues were found in tissues of New Jersey horses slaughtered in Connecticut.While most owners and veterinarians do not consider the potential for contaminating human food when administering medications to horses, in fact more than 300,000 horses are slaughtered annually in the United States for human consumption. The division issued a reminder to the industry that drug residues found in any animal slaughtered for human consumption may adversely affect human health and is against the law.

Swine Brucellosis-free

On January 1, 1993, New Jersey was declared free of swine brucellosis by the USDA. This was the culmination of eradication efforts during the last year

Bovine Health

In a continuing effort, all cattle that died with nelurological symptoms were checked by the division for rabies and bovine spongioform encephalopathy (BSE). BSE, a slowly progressive, always fatal, neurological disease, has killed many dairy cattle in England but has not yet been found on this continent.

Rabies Vaccine Trial

Due to the rabies epidemic still plaguing the East Coast, the division advised livestock owners to evaluate the need to have their animals vaccinated.

In addition, the division continued to work with the New Jersey Departments of Health and Environmental Protection and Energy in a raccoon oral rabies vaccine field trial which began early in 1992. The vaccine used is a live, genetically-engineered virus which causes raccoons to produce antibodies against rabies virus, thereby protecting them against rabies if they are bitten by a rabid raccoon.

The goal of the trial in northern Cape May and southern Atlantic Counties is to establish a rabies-free barrier zone with which to test the effectiveness of the vaccine in controlling the spread of rabies in free-ranging raccoons. If the disease does not move through this zone into the presently rabies-free region below the barrier, it would suggest that the vaccine program is effective and a larger scale program can be undertaken.

Two distributions of the vaccine-laden baits occurred this year, one in October 1992 and one in March 1993. By April 1993, two cases of raccoon rabies had occurred in Atlantic County within several miles of the barrier area and a rabid raccoon was captured in Cape May County less than one mile from the nearest untreated area.

This single rabies case at the barrier edge showed that rabies had reached the northern border of the rabies-free barrier zone and was challenging the barrier. No additional rabies cases were identified in other parts of the barrier zone or south of it. Surveillance continued throughout the area.

The interagency committee overseeing the trial has requested USDA to continue it for another year to determine whether the barrier withstands the challenge from the north or permits rabies to spread within or beyond the barrier.

Dairy Industry

Dr. Dhun Patel, Acting Director

New Jersey's dairy industry is an important segment of its agricultural economy, supplying a portion of the fluid milk and dairy products used by over 7.5 million residents in New Jersey and elsewhere throughout the Northeast. The industry includes dairy farmers, animal breeders, dairy cooperatives, milk handlers, processors, distributors and retail stores, all of which are served by the Division of Dairy Industry.

Milk Supply and Demand

Although the number of dairy farms in New Jersey declined to 295 this year compared to 307 in 1991, total raw milk production increased to 340 million pounds, a 2.4 percent increase over 1991. Almost 864 million quarts of fluid milk, cream, eggnog and yogurt were purchased by New Jersey consumers this year, amounting to retail sales of over $529 million.

Of the state's more than 41,800 dairy animals, just over 24,000 are milk cows. Dairy farmers also marketed cows, calves, heifers, steers, grain, lumber and other non-milk items produced on dairy farms.

Dairy Farm Survey

New Jersey's dairy industry has undergone subtle but major changes in the last few years. The division undertook a comprehensive survey of New Jersey dairy farms in cooperation with the Garden State Milk Council, Rutgers University Cooperative Extension, and New Jersey Farm Bureau's Dairy Committee.

The goals of the survey were to determine the total economic value of the state's dairy sector and provide cost-of-production estimates for use in developing and evaluating programs to improve the profitability of the industry, thereby revitalizing and stabilizing it.

In addition to creating a benchmark data base for future evaluation of dairy farming in New Jersey, the survey was designed to identify ways in which the division can deliver its services more effectively to dairy farmers. At the end of the fiscal year, the survey was under way with results expected by early 1994.

Services and Producer Security

The division provided a variety of services to the dairy industry, including licensing and bonding of milk dealers, disseminating information needed by the milk industry and mediating disputes within the industry.

Field investigators inspected retail outlets to enforce the division's regulations. The division collected $385,452.54 in fees

and penalties during FY93. Fees for approximately 9,500 licenses issued during the year totaled $381,458.54 and penalties accounted for $3,994.

Data Collection and Information Dissemination

The division collected basic market information concerning monthly milk production, sales, revenues, prices and related data. This information is used in program development, public information and dairy industry litigations. During the year the division also published the monthly supermarket milk price survey in cooperation with the International Association of Milk Control Agencies.

This year New Jersey dairy farmers showed renewed interest in the School Milk Purchase Law which requires milk dealers to purchase New Jersey milk for sales to New Jersey schools. During FY93, more than 1.3 million students were enrolled in New Jersey's public and parochial schools. Of these, 800,000 students received milk through the school milk program.

As requested by the New Jersey Department of Education, the division continued to offer monthly information on changes in fluid milk prices to school districts for the administration of school milk contracts. This information helps to insure that the schools are charged accurate prices for milk delivered each month.

Dairy Farmer Organizations

The Division of Dairy Industry provided program support to the Garden State Milk Council and its Dairy of Distinction Program. In addition to providing routine administrative services, division employees planned and hosted the Dairy Interest Program during Farmers' Week and produced the annual "Dairies of Distinction" booklet, which highlights the accomplishments of New Jersey dairy farmers.

Dairy Day

In cooperation with the Milk Industry Association, and the American Dairy Association and Dairy Council, Inc., the division participated in a Dairy Day celebration in June. The event highlighted the variety of nutritious dairy products available to consumers and focused attention on the importance of New Jersey's dairy industry.

Markets

Jack Gallagher, Acting Director

The Division of Markets played a critical role in promoting New Jersey farm products, developing new markets and enhancing existing ones both here and abroad. In addition, the division continued to promote New Jersey's racing and pleasure horse industry and coordinated distribution of federally-donated foods for the state's needy citizens, schools, hospitals and other institutions.

Market Development

Through the division's market development program, the nationally-known Jersey Fresh marketing program continued to promote the locally-grown produce available throughout the growing season.

Despite an extremely tight budget, the televised Jersey Fresh advertising campaign was able to reach millions of consumers in the Philadelphia-to-New York City metropolitan area. More than 285 commercials were aired on four cable channels and the major networks from July through September 1992.

In addition, the department joined the national "5-A-Day For Better Health" campaign. The goal of the 5-A-Day program is to increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables by Americans from the current average of just two-and-one-half servings per day to five servings per day, making it a natural partner for Jersey Fresh.

The Jersey Fresh/5-A-Day partnership was also well-received by retailers who took part in a special survey aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the Jersey Fresh campaign. As a result, new point-of-purchase (POP) material to be distributed at the start of the 1993 growing season will incorporate both messages in a colorful display featuring recipes, banners, price cards and an expanded televised ad campaign.

The 37th annual food editors tour was held in July 1992. Food writers for magazines and daily or weekly newspapers were invited to Burlington County where they learned in detail about milk production and vegetable farming and marketing in the Garden State.

Export/International Activities

The department's successful international trade development program continued to provide export assistance to New Jersey companies and to promote New Jersey's agriculture products and processed foods in many nations around the world. Sustained growth in international trade and increased awareness of the global marketplace continued to drive the program's expansion in FY93.

The department helped New Jersey companies find new markets or expand existing foreign market share through the administration of a multi-tiered export education and assistance support program. From first contact to foreign sales maintenance, division staff provided assistance at every step of the export sales process.

One component of the export development program is trade show participation. In FY93, the program made it possible for 15 New Jersey food and agricultural companies to exhibit their products at the combined United States Food Export/Food Marketing Institute Trade Shows. All New Jersey participants reported significant increases in export sales as a result of their involvement in the New Jersey pavilion.

To reinforce the popularity of New Jersey produce in Canada, a Jersey Fresh exhibit was offered at the Canadian Produce Marketing Association's annual meeting and trade show.

During the year, the department also hosted agricultural and industrial delegations from Japan, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Russia. Special business meetings and tours of agricultural, processing and research facilities were conducted for these visitors to further enhance trade relations between New Jersey agriculture and the world.

Market News

The Market News Service, the only readily accessible source of reliable market information for the state's growers and buyers, logged almost 23,000 calls this year, a 50 percent increase over FY92. A cooperative effort between the department, the USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Service and the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, the hotline reports commodity volume and prices on 65 different crops at the Vineland Produce Auction.

To help farmers and others with daily marketing activities, the division also collected and disseminated wholesale prices and supply information on New Jersey fruits, vegetables, feed, livestock and cultivated sod. F.O.B. shipping point prices were reported on five major crops plus fruits and vegetables sold at auction

Fairs and Shows

Attendance at New Jersey's 20 agricultural fairs increased by 25 percent this summer. Over 1.25 million visitors enjoyed the unique variety of educational displays and amusements the fairs featured. With agriculture and agribusiness playing an important part in each fair, the department continued its support of the fairs through technical assistance, exhibits and promotional materials.

Horse Breeding and Development

The Horse Breeding and Development Program supports the state's growing pleasure horse industry. The New Jersey Bred All Breed Horse Show hosted over 460 entries vying for $32,000 in prize money. The popular Non-Racing Breeder Awards program was worth $85,000, thanks to continued support of the program. The New Jersey Equine Advisory Board expanded its youth programs with additional educational clinics and events designed to enhance the growth of the entire equine industry. The Board also developed new, broader promotional programs to include the National Horse Show at the Meadowlands and participation at the county fairs in the equine and 4-H areas. Special presentations now available from the department range from "Careers in the Equine Industry" to "Safety on a Horse Farm."

New Jersey Sire Stakes

The nation's Standardbred industry as a whole struggled through difficult economic times this year. Although the national trends in lower yearling nominations and fewer mares bred were reflected in the Garden State, the New Jersey Sire Stakes Program and New Jersey's Standardbred breeding industry still out-performed their counterparts in every other state.

There were 2,830 mares bred to 48 registered stallions, 304 fewer mares and seven fewer stallions than last year. Despite these slightly lower figures this year, more Standardbred mares were bred in New Jersey than in any other state and the demand for New Jersey sired yearlings remained strong.

In May of 1993, 1,784 yearlings were nominated, a decrease of 7.8 percent from 1992. Just over 1,200 yearlings sold for almost $21 million at the fall 1992 sales. The average price, $16,951, was an increase of $1,000 over last year's average.

New Jersey continued to attract the best stallions in the world with undefeated 1992 Harness Horse of the Year ARTSPLACE being retired to Southwind Farm in Pennington last fall. A dozen times in the past 14 years, the Harness Horse of the Year has either been New Jersey-sired or later stood at stud in New Jersey.

The overall success of New Jersey Sired performers has helped the Garden State maintain its position as an industry leader this year with eight horses by New Jersey sires winning individual honors in year-end national balloting. Once again, the 1992 Hambletonian went to a New Jersey Sired horse, ALF PALEMA, who scored an upset win in the trotting classic to become the fourth New Jersey Sired winner in the last decade,

Horse Park of New Jersey

The Horse Park of New Jersey, the product of a unique combination of efforts by state government, the horse industry and private, not-for-profit groups working together to provide a superior facility for pleasure horse exhibitions, entered its fifth year of operation with more than 70 days of activities scheduled.

In its short history, the Park has hosted nearly 200,000 competitors and spectators. The economic benefits of this equine attraction are being felt by businesses throughout the area.

One of the most prestigious annual equine events, the national Hunter Pony Finals which attracts as many as 400 ponies from all over the continental United States, will once again be held at the Park in 1994.

Food Distribution Programs

The department administers a wide range of food distribution programs including the federally-sponsored surplus commodity distribution programs which supply a variety of foods to eligible schools, institutions, summer feeding programs and New Jersey's needy citizens.

During FY93, the department accepted almost 35 million pounds of food valued at more than $22.5 million dollars. These surplus foods were particularly important to two primary programs, the school lunch/institutional feeding program and TEFAP.

Of the total volume, over 26 million pounds worth more than $17 million went to the school lunch/institutional feeding programs. These foods were used to provide monthly allocations to 2,200 schools and 234 institutions feeding over 468,000 students and almost 51,000 residents, respectively, each day. During the summer, the program also helped feed over 20,000 children daily in 64 summer camps and feeding programs.

The department again accepted all of New Jersey's share of federally-donated foods for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), as well as bonus amounts offered to the state by the USDA. These foods are used to supplement meal offerings to various programs.

More than 550,000 needy New Jerseyans benefited from almost 9 million pounds of TEFAP foods, valued at $4.4 million. As many as 15 different foods, such as butter, cornmeal, canned pork, canned beans, raisins and tuna, were distributed through more than 1,100 local public distribution sites. In addition, more than 10 different federally-donated foods reached the needy through the state's food bank and pantry systems.

With help from 28 commercial food processors, the department turned more than six million pounds of donated foods into more easily used, oven-ready products, such as bread, hamburgers and sandwich steaks, ice cream products, cookies and crackers and a variety of turkey and chicken products. This planned and monitored conversion of bulk foods has expanded the usefulness of federally-donated foods and has helped schools and institutions reduce preparation time and purchase costs.

The division also continued to participate in a federal food processing program known as state option contracts. Under this federal initiative, New Jersey received "user ready" foods such as butter patties, bakery mix, salad dressing, chicken nuggets and chicken patties, directly from federal government contract sources. The initiative allowed the program to ensure uniform product quality control and to expand product availability to recipient agencies.

Plant Industry

Robert Balaam, Director

The Division of Plant Industry's goal is to safeguard New Jersey's plant resources from injurious insect and disease pests. Through its detection, inspection, eradication and control programs, the division helps to ensure that farmers and others who buy and sell plants and plant products enjoy high quality, pest-free products.

The division oversees programs that certify plant stock for interstate and international shipments, protect forested communities from defoliation and tree loss caused by the gypsy moth, inspect honeybees for harmful bee diseases and pests, regulate the quality of plant seeds, and produce and release beneficial insects to reduce crop damage and decrease dependence on chemical pesticides.

Biological Control

New Jersey is a national leader in the development and implementation of biological controls for weed and insect pests. Under the NJDA's biological control program, exotic and native beneficial insects are raised for release into the field to control pests of forests, vegetables, fruits, ornamentals as well as field and forage crops. The release of beneficial insects reduces the need for pesticides, thereby reducing the amount of these chemicals in the environment.

This year, the division conducted 13 biological control programs, four of which required laboratory-rearing of beneficial insects for release into the field in an effort to reduce specific pest populations below economically significant levels and/or to establish new species in the state.

Top priority was given to rearing and releasing beneficial wasps that attack the Mexican bean beetle and Colorado potato beetle which prey on crops such as soybeans and eggplant; establishment of the exotic ladybug that preys on many species of aphids; and rearing and releasing velvetleaf weed predators as part of a control pilot project.

Both the Mexican bean beetle and Colorado potato beetle programs involve the mass production and release of small beneficial wasps which cannot overwinter in New Jersey's climate and must therefore be raised in the laboratory and released into the field each summer. The wasps parasitize and kill the eggs of the beetles. This year, the parasites reduced the Mexican bean beetle population so significantly that no pesticide applications for the pest were needed in New Jersey's 128,000 acres of soybeans.

New Jersey is one of the largest producers of eggplant in the nation. Of the 1,000 acres commercially harvested in the summer and fall of 1992, 37 acres were included in the division's pest control and crop management pilot project. Normally, growers would treat the crop with pesticides seven to 12 times to control Colorado potato beetle, a pest highly resistant to pesticides. But in the last several years, with assistance from Rutgers University, the division's eggplant protection program, which centers around the rearing and release of small South American wasps, has effectively reduced the need for chemical pesticide applications in trial fields by as much as 90 percent.

Through an agreement with the USDA's Animal, Plant Health Inspection Service, the division produced and shipped to USDA's Niles (MI) Beneficial Insect Lab exotic ladybugs for release against the Russian wheat aphid. The two species of ladybugs were also released in 1992 in New Jersey since they feed on many different species of aphids and, if established, could reduce aphid populations on more than 100 species of plants. In addition, the division successfully established one species of exotic ladybug in six counties during 1992.

Velvetleaf, a persistent weed with a seed dormancy of up to 50 years, can cause substantial crop losses, especially in field crops, and is difficult to control with herbicides. Part of the control problem is due to the seed's ability to germinate over a considerable period of time throughout the season. The chance of weed seed survival is increased during periods of

reduced rainfall when herbicide effectiveness is lowered. Scentless plant bugs, which feed on the reproductive parts of the weed, were laboratory-reared for field release in trial plots. Preliminary results indicated that seed germination was reduced in areas where the predators were released.

The division continued three biological control projects using field insectaries to rear and distribute beneficial insects. One of the projects focused on a ladybug to control two species of euonymus scale which can destroy ornamental plants. This year, the predator appeared to have established itself in four counties. Two other beneficial insects, a parasite and another species of predacious beetle, were also released against euonymus scale in a field insectary during 1992.

The second field insectary project used a beneficial fly to control Canada thistle, a noxious weed which reproduces by seed and lateral roots. The fly was initially introduced into New Jersey in 1989, became established, and is now found in three counties.

The third field insectary project involved a parasite of tarnished plant bug, a pest of fruits, vegetables and field crops. During this growing season, the parasite became established in Morris County, having spread naturally with the prevailing winds, but was not found further south.

Three beneficial insect monitoring projects continued to evaluate the effect of previously released and established beneficial insects on pest populations of alfalfa weevil, gypsy moth and musk thistle.

Alfalfa weevil parasites have nearly eliminated the need for chemical treatment to control this pest in the 29,000 acres of alfalfa hay planted in the state.

Ten exotic species of gypsy moth parasites and predators and two pathogens are established in New Jersey. Seven permanent study plots statewide continue to be monitored to determine the impact of the parasites, pathogens and predators on the gypsy moth.

Two weevil predators of musk thistle, a fast-growing weed pest found in pasture land, are established in New Jersey. One, a seed-feeding weevil, can be found throughout the state and has proven its effectiveness in controlling musk thistle by destroying seeds. The second weevil has been found in Warren and Morris Counties. The effectiveness of both weevils in controlling musk thistle is under study.

In cooperation with NJDEPE, a birch leafminer parasite survey was initiated. It was a two-pronged effort to determine the spread of a parasite species which was released from 1979 to 1982 by the USDA and became established in Burlington County, and also to discover whether a second species, released by the USDA in 1978, had become established. Inspection of 60 sites in 17 counties revealed populations of the first species on 34 sites in 13 counties while none of the second species was recovered.

In cooperation with Rutgers University, the division conducted a survey of a predatory nematode for possible control of turf chewing insects. Analysis of the nematode's distribution and effectiveness in white grub control will determine its potential for commercial use as a biological control agent.

Gypsy Moth

The gypsy moth is New Jersey's most serious insect pest of shade and forest trees. Since 1970, in cooperation with municipalities and USDA's Forest Service, the division has supervised the voluntary aerial gypsy moth suppression program.

The annual program includes locating gypsy moth-infested residential areas using aerial and ground survey techniques; preparing an environmental impact statement to enable municipalities to qualify for federal reimbursement of 50 percent of the treatment costs; and supervision of aerial treatments with the non-chemical insecticide, Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.), each spring. In 1993, 12,309 acres in 16 municipalities were treated under the program at a cost of less than $10 per acre.

Nursery Inspection

All nursery stock sold in New Jersey or exported to other states or countries is required to be free of injurious pests, ensuring that ornamental plants purchased by consumers are healthy and do not contain pests that could spread to other plants.

The nursery inspection staff inspected 13,650 acres in 917 nurseries to certify freedom from dangerous insects and diseases. Major emphasis was placed on certifying as plant dealers all landscape firms which provide nursery stock through landscaping services. As a result, 912 establishments, including garden centers, retail outlets and landscape firms, were certified as plant dealers for 1993.

In addition, the division's inspectors issued 346 state and 30 federal phytosanitary certificates enabling export of plants and plant material to other states or countries.

Vegetable Transplant Inspection

Almost 20 million vegetable transplants, primarily tomato, pepper, sweet potato and cabbage, shipped into the state for planting by New Jersey farmers in the spring of 1993, were inspected by division staff. Those having injurious pests or diseases were rejected and destroyed. This is a particularly critical service for the state's farmers. Without these inspections, plant pests or diseases could enter New Jersey, causing substantial crop damage and severe economic losses.

Plant Pest Surveys

During spring and summer 1993, pheromone traps were placed in nurseries throughout New Jersey to detect apple ermine moths, a serious pest of fruit and ornamental trees in Europe. It is found in limited areas in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, which are under quarantine. No recoveries of this pest were made in New Jersey.

In a cooperative effort with USDA's APHIS/Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program and state departments of agriculture in the Northeast, division inspectors placed pheromone traps statewide to survey for the cabbage moth and the silver "Y" moth, serious vegetable pests not currently found in the United States. Although neither pest was found during the survey, data gathered by the survey will be used to support export certification of American-grown produce being shipped abroad.

Because of the frequent interception of live insects in cut flower shipments arriving via air freight from foreign countries, the division also worked with APHIS/PPQ in a pilot CAPS project to monitor the facilities of cut flower importers for foreign insect pests. None were detected.

Apiary Inspection

Protecting the honeybee industry from the effects of predatory mites, pathogenic diseases and the Africanized honeybee to insure that New Jersey's agricultural crops are adequately pollinated are the primary goals of the division's apiary inspection program.

More than 4,600 colonies were inspected within the state this year, as were 5,000 additional colonies imported from other states for blueberry pollination.

Two parasitic mites are established in New Jersey, with 52 percent of the hives infested with tracheal mites and very low populations of varroa mites found in several bee yards. Apiary management practices and regulatory requirements concerning the use of pesticide strips for the control of infestations of varroa mite have greatly reduced the spread of the varroa mite into and within New Jersey.

To date no traces of Africanized honeybee traits have been found in the state's commercial bee colonies.

Seed Certification and Control

In today's marketplace, farmers and other consumers are becoming increasingly knowledgeable about the quality of purchased seed products. Today's consumer reads labels on seed containers, and no longer shops solely by price. The New Jersey Seed Law requires that seed offered for sale in New Jersey be

accurately labeled for kind, variety, content and germination performance. In order to ensure that seed sold meets the requirements of the law, the Seed Certification and Control program regulates the fair marketing of seed through inspection, sampling and testing of seed products offered for sale in New Jersey.

A total of 3,207 samples of seed were tested in the department's seed laboratory, of which 2,580 samples were taken to determine seed quality and germination requirements as established by the New Jersey Seed Law. Violations such as substandard seed, seed unfit for planting, and seed contaminated with noxious weed seed occurred in 1.5% of these samples. A random sampling of agricultural seed (wheat, barley and rye) imported into New Jersey for fall planting showed a dramatic increase in the number of weed seeds contaminating the seed lots. Future interstate shipments of agricultural seed will be closely monitored.

The seed certification program is responsible for certifying superior crop seed varieties to ensure genetic identity, genetic and mechanical purity and a minimum of seed-borne diseases. During the fiscal year, 645 acres of sod, 458 acres of soybeans, 173 acres of wheat, 52 acres of soil conservation plant material and one acre of lima beans were certified. The division also supervised the blending and recertification of 273,225 pounds of turf grass seed.

The seed laboratory program performed germination tests on samples submitted for analysis to ensure that all components in the seed packages met the standards set forth in the New Jersey State Seed Law. Purity analyses were performed to monitor weed contents in the seed packages. In addition, the laboratory performed tests for farmers, retailers, and individuals who had questions concerning seed quality or who wanted their seed inventories evaluated.

This year, on a limited basis, the laboratory examined turf grass samples enhanced by endophytes, a fungus which lives within the grass plants and increases their resistance to insects, disease, and drought. The endophyte is carried within the seeds and can be established in lawns by planting the infected seeds. The laboratory tested for the presence and viability of endophytes to protect consumers from misleading claims.

Regulatory Services

Dr. Dhun Patel, Director

The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program and the Commodity Inspection and Grading programs are among the programs offered by the Division of Regulatory Services to help ensure a constant supply of high quality fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, fish and seafood products for New Jersey consumers.

Other division programs protect New Jersey farmers and other consumers from unfair trade practices and ensure that animal feed, fertilizers and liming materials are of high quality and properly labeled.

Jersey Fresh Quality Grading

The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program is a voluntary program designed to increase sales of New Jersey fruits, vegetables and shell eggs. Through the Quality Grading Program, growers are permitted to use a special logo on their produce boxes, adding a "quality assurance" note to the overall Jersey Fresh marketing program. The logo means that the contents have been inspected and meet high quality standards. As of January 1992, any use of the Jersey Fresh logo in any manner required a license from the Quality Grading Program.

The program is welcomed by wholesale produce buyers who need high quality products that are uniformly sized and packed. The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program gives locally-grown products a competitive edge in the marketplace as more farmers elsewhere in the nation enter the fresh fruit and vegetable market. More than 65 commodities are eligible to be marketed under the program, with additional commodities added and grade standards updated as requested by industry.

Commodity Inspection and Grading

The vast majority of inspection services provided by the division are done on a fee basis, that is, those for whom the inspections are done pay for the service. In a time of shrinking revenues, this kind of self-sustaining program is particularly important. In FY93, the program generated over $1.3 million in fees for services rendered.

Inspections boosted the poultry industry's marketing efforts by certifying that 892,073 cases of shell eggs met consumer Grade A standards while 10,134,763 pounds of turkey and 2,995,609 pounds of chicken met specified standards. In addition 336,184,000 pounds of liquid or frozen egg products and 9,843,408 pounds of dried egg product were processed under the supervision of state and federal employees.

The division's inspection and grading unit also worked with growers, shippers, receivers and processors of fresh produce marketed through inter- or intrastate commerce. Inspections were made at shipping point on 47,024,660 pounds of produce to ensure that it met specific standards. This amount included most fruits and vegetables grown commercially in New Jersey. In addition, terminal market inspections were performed on 34,042,726 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables received from other growing areas.

Staff stationed at two packing houses inspected and certified 1,200,694 pounds of blueberries for shipment to Canada, a $1.5 million addition to New Jersey's agricultural income.

Tomato processing facilities contracted with the department for grading of nearly 24,000 tons of tomatoes to ensure that they met grower-processor contract specifications.

Division inspectors at two plants certified almost two million pounds of diced chicken and nearly 2.3 million pounds of frozen whole egg under USDA specifications for use in the

USDA's nationwide school lunch program.

The seven-year-old fish and fisheries products inspection program, operated in cooperation with the United States Department of Commerce, enables division personnel to provide a broad range of inspection and grading services to New Jersey's commercial fishing industry, including plant sanitation surveys, product quality grading and export certification. During 1993, the inspection staff inspected and certified 10,380,322 pounds of fresh, frozen and canned fish at the wholesale level, a slight increase over last year.

The division also completed an agreement with USDA for the inspection and grading of red meat. Following training and licensing by USDA, the division will offer red meat grading service to New Jersey processors.

Licensing and Bonding

Under the licensing and bonding program, the division provides economic protection for New Jersey farmers who sell perishable agricultural commodities or hay, grain and straw to dealers and brokers on credit basis. Licenses were issued to 155 produce dealers, 36 hay, grain and straw dealers, 23 shell egg dealers and two live poultry dealers. Bonds totaling $4.8 million were received and posted by the division.

Agricultural Chemistry

Through inspection, sampling, laboratory analysis and enforcement actions, the division protected crop yields and promoted animal growth by maintaining and ensuring the quality of fertilizers, feed and liming materials sold in New Jersey. This year, 748 feed, fertilizer and lime manufacturers and distributors registered with the division. It is estimated that 433,544 tons of feed, over 205,000 tons of fertilizers and 152,929 tons of liming material were sold in New Jersey last year.

Field inspection covered 3,249 lots of feeds, fertilizers and liming materials to determine compliance. Of the 476 feed samples collected for laboratory analysis just over five percent were in violation, as were 10.5 percent of 376 fertilizer samples and six percent of 45 lime samples. Label or registration violations found during field inspections resulted in those items being removed from sale.

Through the agricultural chemistry program, a total of $64,275 was collected for registration fees and $98,840 for tonnage inspection fees. In addition, $4,240 was collected for fertilizer violations and $1,000 for feed and lime violations. These fees are returned to the State Treasury.

Rural Resources

George Horzepa, Director

The Division of Rural Resources is responsible for services and programs that maintain and enhance the viability of New Jersey agriculture and related agribusinesses.

This year, the division played a key role in the creation of the Agriculture Economic Recovery and Development Initiative (AERDI), an $8 million program designed to help the farm community address the economic slump that has plagued the agriculture industry since the late 1980s. This innovative economic program for agriculture will enable the department to offer grants for a wide variety of projects which will improve farm efficiency, develop management skills and expand marketing opportunities.

The division also developed policies and administered programs aimed at the conservation of the state's soil and water resources. In addition, the division continued its successful efforts to establish strong interdepartmental cooperation on a variety of issues. Dialogues will continue with the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development and Environmental Protection and Energy and other agencies on other policy issues, such as sludge application, recycling, waste management, noise control and water resources.

The division once again worked with New Jersey's food processing and fisheries industries to strengthen their positions on national and international markets.

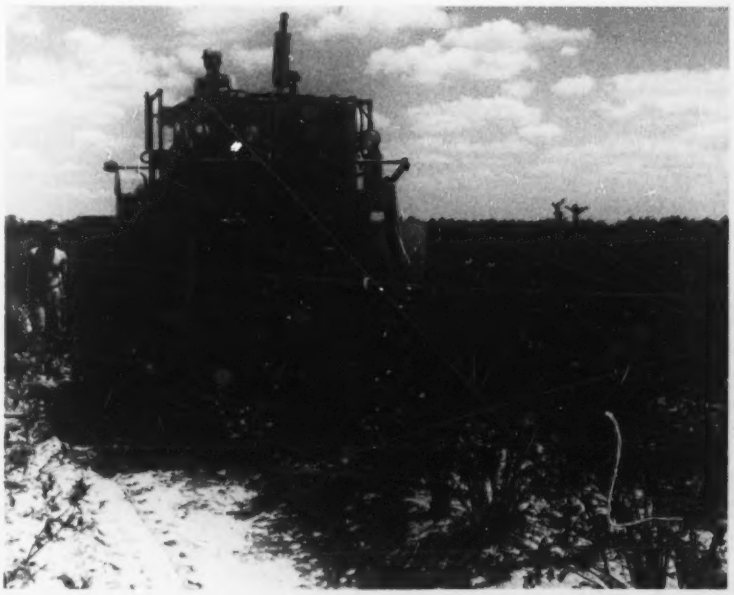
The collection and distribution of agricultural production data and the conduct of special surveys of the industry were the focus of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service.

Natural Resource Conservation

The conservation and development of soil, water and related natural resources is the result of a partnership between the State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC), the 16 local soil conservation districts (SCDs), the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and other cooperating agencies.

Through review and enforcement of soil and water management practices on construction, mining and related land disturbance activities by the SSCC and the SCDs, water quality was improved and potential stormwater damage was averted. More than 3,100 construction and related land disturbance projects on over 15,200 acres of land were certified for compliance with state standards for soil erosion and sediment control. Compliance was assured through periodic inspection of construction sites by the local districts.

The 30 municipalities which implemented SSCC-approved



erosion control ordinances were also monitored to assure that essential erosion controls were applied to construction projects under municipal jurisdiction. New rules were adopted requiring submission of hydraulic and hydrologic data describing stormwater flow characteristics on conservation sites using detention basins. The data will be interpreted to predict the downstream impacts of watershed modification.

In cooperation with the SCS, management plans were developed for 12,000 acres of farmland. Land treatment practices installed on 40,000 acres prevented the loss of 220,000 tons of soil. In addition, conservation tillage techniques were used on more than 139,000 acres of farmland. These and related conservation practices and techniques raised to almost 75 percent New Jersey's compliance with the Federal Food Security Act for highly erodible land. Full compliance is anticipated by the 1995 deadline.

To promote broader understanding of the need for the conservation and management of natural resources, poster and essay contests were conducted for school children throughout the state. Under the FY93 theme, "Keeping Our Water Clean - What We Can Do to Help," several thousand school students participated, thereby expanding their understanding and awareness of the environment in which they live.

Proposed guidelines and rules for composting and handling of animal wastes were reviewed by representatives of the animal industry and prepared for implementation. As proposed, the basis for animal waste management plans will be the achievement of water quality goals, incorporating voluntary use of soil conservation techniques by farms where the wastes are generated and used. Commercial animal waste facilities would be subject to a permit process with annual inspections.

In cooperation with the local districts and the NJDEPE, the SSCC undertook a significantly expanded program of responsibilities and services related to control of nonpoint source pollution. Under this program, Federal Clean Water Act pollution control requirements for construction industry stormwater discharges were implemented. Stormwater discharge permits for most mining activities and for construction projects disturbing more than five acres will be issued by the local conservation districts under guidelines approved by the SSCC and the NJDEPE.

Approval of stormwater discharge plans will be based on compliance with soil erosion and sediment control standards. The highly effective and locally-directed conservation district delivery system has been recognized as a key factor in helping achieve state water quality goals. More than 1,200 projects were processed in FY93 after the new regulationwas enacted in October 1992.

Staff worked to incorporate recognition of agricultural water needs in the revisions in the State Water Supply Master Plan and helped NJDEPE's Bureau of Water Allocation simplify the agricultural water use certification. Proposed rules will enable county agricultural agents to issue agricultural water use certifications without NJDEPE review in the Pinelands and for water use needs of more than 500,000 gallons a day elsewhere in the state. Replacement wells for agricultural purposes will be allowed without additional permits. Moreover, NJDEPE's modifications to a model municipal ordinance will ease drought restrictions on water use at nurseries.

With a grant of $40,000 from NJDEPE's Pesticide Control Program, two demonstration pesticide containment facilities will be built in southern New Jersey. At these sites, farm operators will be able to study ways to avoid potential contamination of groundwater through pesticide or other agric hemical runoff.

A $147,000 grant from NJDEPE's Water Quality Management Section enabled the start of a headlands grass filter pilot project in Cumberland County. The project will demonstrate another way to minimize soil erosion or agrichemical runoff in lakes and streams adjacent to croplands.

Rural Development Services

Overall, the department has been successful in improving public awareness of the importance of agriculture to the economic and social well-being of this heavily urbanized state. Although problems can arise between urban and rural sectors, the Rural Development

Services program works with farmers and food processors to resolve them. This year, key issues included building subcodes, land use, direct farm marketing, farmland assessment, permit applications, zoning restrictions and re-use of organic waste products.

Expanding a farm market, establishing a related service business on a farm, building a packing house for joint processing, selling a building lot to meet financial needs, changing agricultural enterprises, providing farm labor housing, erecting state-of-the-art farm buildings, clearing woodland, or constructing a water impoundment facility are examples of some of the diverse activities farmers undertake to remain competitive. Most of these activities require either a permit or other form of regulatory approval which can be time-consuming and costly. The program assisted farmers with these transitions at hearings before local planning and zoning boards, in court or at town meetings. Coordinating with the Division of Taxation, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, and NJDEPE on regulatory issues affecting agriculture and agribusinesses is key to the success of these efforts.

To help New Jersey meet its 60 percent recycling goal, NJDA urged NJDEPE to include food processing by-products on the list of recyclable materials eligible for tonnage grant monies. After reviewing information from the department, NJDEPE approved the land application of unprocessed cull fruit and the use of soon-to-expire or below standard products from the food processing industry as animal feed at the State Prison Farm. Virtually all of this material had formerly found its way to local landfills.

Fish and Seafood Development

New Jersey's 300-year-old fishing industry puts the state seventh nationally in the production of fish and seafood products. In 1992, over 204 million pounds of 112 different species of finfish and shellfish valued at over $97 million were offloaded at the state's six major ports. Throughout the year, the department worked with the industry and other state and federal agencies to meet the economic and environmental challenges of the 21st century by helping the industry to diversify, expand into new areas and encourage consumers to try new species.

For example, because domestic consumer demand centers on only a few

species, some traditional stocks have been overharvested, making it increasingly difficult for them to rebuild. It is therefore important to introduce consumers to new varieties of fish, many of which are readily harvested off our coast but which are relatively unknown in the domestic market. Many of these little-known species are in considerable dmand overseas, making export development a cornerstone in the diversification process.

The division developed several international marketing initiatives in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Commerce's Division of International Trade and the Eastern United States Agricultural and Food Export Council. Data on European price structures were compiled and incorporated in a feasibility analysis aimed at determining whether a variety of fish products could be produced in the United States. The information will be used by the National Marine Fisheries Services to shape their efforts to produce value-added mackerel products.

Atlantic mackerel products were emphasized in the development of new and expanded overseas markets, particularly for value-added canned products which can add jobs to the processing sector and bring in additional revenue. To help New Jersey harvesters identify new markets for Atlantic mackerel, canned mackerel fillets were produced for display at the ANUGA Trade Show in Cologne, Germany, where products were also tested for acceptability to European consumers. These efforts and related studies indicate that there is a market for this kind of canned gourmet product in many European countries.

Program staff also provided technical assistance to companies interested in developing new products for the European market where packing specifications are strict and the ability to provide product in the appropriate form and package can determine the success of the venture.

Ability to compete in the global market is becoming increasingly important, especially with the unification of European markets and the growing consumer economies in Southeast Asian countries and the former Soviet Block. To give New Jersey's fish and seafood industry an edge in both the domestic and international marketplaces, the division helped to conduct several industry training programs leading to certification in the new federal Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Inspection Program for fish and seafood. Twenty-four New Jersey companies took advantage of the training.

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service (NJASS) provides basic statistical data on agricultural production in New Jersey and across the nation. This information is used to make management decisions and to formulate plans and policies. The service is jointly funded by the state and federal Departments of Agriculture.

This year, 163 statistical surveys were conducted to provide the basis for official estimates of crops, livestock, poultry, dairy, prices, labor and related agricultural information. NJASS responded to over 2,700 requests for data from citizens, farmers, government, media, educators, students and others interested in an accurate picture of New Jersey agriculture.

NJASS determined that this year the state's 8,500 farms covered 880,000 acres and brought in cash receipts totaling $657 million. The average per-acre value of New Jersey farmland in 1993 was $4,536, the second highest average value in the nation after Rhode Island.

The nursery, greenhouse and sod industry remained the leading commodity group in New Jersey agriculture with cash receipts of $181 million. Cash receipts for vegetables totaled over $132 million, followed by equine at just over $92 million and fruit at just over $81 million. Field crops brought in nearly $70 million while cash receipts for the state's dairy farming industry exceeded $50 million. Poultry and eggs brought in slightly more than $33 million.

State Agriculture Development Committee

Donald Applegate, Director

The Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) is administered by the State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC). The FPP is in, but not of, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Its responsibilities include eight-year farmland retention programs, the purchase of development easements, the outright purchase of farmland for later public auction with permanent deed restrictions and soil and water conservation grants on FPP farms.

By the end of FY93, a total of 116 farms covering 17,141 acres had been permanently preserved through the FPP at a state cost of just under $60 million, including the first Cumberland County farm which joined the permanent preservation program in July. The state share of the easement purchase costs averaged 61 percent of the authorized price with counties and, in some cases, municipalities picking up the balance. The average per acre easement cost was $5,789, slightly lower than last year.

The SADC can also purchase farms outright for resale at public auction with permanent deed restrictions prohibiting future non-agricultural development. Two farms totaling more than 520 acres had previously been permanently preserved by this technique. In FY93, the SADC reached informal agreements of sale for two more farms on 220 acres.

The highest level of landowner participation is found in eight-year programs which included over 24,300 acres on 253 farms by the end of the year.

All FPP participants are eligible for cost-sharing grants funding 50 percent of the cost of soil and water conservation projects. In FY93, 30 soil and water conservation projects were completed at a total state cost of $147,311.

This year the SADC adopted major changes to its procedures for purchasing development easements. The changes were designed to give counties more direct control in the final selection of farms to be funded, streamline the appraisal and appraisal review process, simplify the system used to determine the final ranking of farms competing for limited funding and establish a fixed 12-month cycle for each application round. The new procedures will take effect in 1994. The SADC also approved the next round of easement purchases on 36 additional farms covering about 5,500 acres at an estimated cost of $13.3 million.

State funding for the year's purchases came from two sources, the 1981 Farmland Preservation Bond Act and the 1989 Open Space Preservation Bond Act. The "Green Acres, Clean Water, Farmland and Historic Preservation Bond Act of 1992" referendum was approved by voters statewide on the November 1992 ballot, and will provide an additional $50 million for future purchases.

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics 1993

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1993

presented by

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

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NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate net weight	
		United States	Metric
		-- pounds --	-- kilograms --
Barley	Bushel	48	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 - 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Sack	100	45.4
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweetpotatoes	Bushel	40	22.7
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND BERRIES, UNIT OF SALE, AVERAGE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES USED IN CONVERTING TO CARLOT EQUIVALENTS

Crop	Unit of Sale	Average weight per unit (lbs)	Packages per carlot equivalent	
			In units	In cwt
Vegetables:				
Asparagus	Crate, 12 bunches	30	1,050	315
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	850	272
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	850	255
Beets, topped	Bushel	50	700	350
Broccoli	Crate, 12-14 bunches	21	900	189
Cabbage	Crate or sack	50	600	300
Carrots, topped	Bushel	50	1,000	500
Cauliflower	Crate	50	400	200
Celery	Crate, 3-4 dozen	60	600	360
Corn, sweet	Crate, 50 ears	42	725	305
Cucumbers	Bushel	55	700	336
Eggplant	1-1/9 bushel crate	33	750	248
Escarole, endive	1-1/9 bushel crate	25	850	238
Lettuce, head	Crate, 24 heads	50	825	355
Onions, dry	Sack	50	800	400
Peppers, bell	Bushel	30	850	255
Spinach	Bushel	25	850	213
Tomatoes	Carton	25	2,000	500
Fruits and berries:				
Apples	Bushel or carton	42	900	396
Blueberries	Crate, 12 pints	11	1,400	154
Cranberries	Barrel	100	---	---
Peaches	3/4 bushel or carton	38	900	342
Strawberries	Crate, 16 quarts	24	600	144

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1992

Item	1	2	3	4	5
NEW JERSEY COUNTIES					
Field crop production:					
Corn for grain	Warren	Hunterdon	Salem	Burlinton	Monmouth
Wheat for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Hunterdon	Burlington	Mercer
Barley for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Burlington	Burlington	Gloucester
All hay	Hunterdon	Sussex	Warren	Somerset	Burlington
Soybeans for beans	Salem	Burlington	Cumberland	Gloucester	Mercer
Potatoes	Cumberland	Salem			
Sweetpotatoes	Atlantic	Gloucester	Camden	Cumberland	Salem
Vegetable acreage harvested:					
Asparagus	Gloucester	Salem	Burlington 2/	Cumberland 2/	
Cabbage	Cumberland	Atlantic	Gloucester	Monmouth	Burlington & Salem
Lettuce	Cumberland	Atlantic	Warren	Gloucester	
Peppers	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Atlantic	Monmouth
Sweet corn	Burlington	Salem	Gloucester	Monmouth 3/	Sussex 3/
Tomatoes	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Burlington	Monmouth
Fruits and berries:					
Apples, com'l production	Gloucester	Burlington 1/	Cumberland 1/	Atlantic	Camden & Sussex
Peach production	Gloucester	Cumberland	Camden	Atlantic	Burlington
Blueberry production	Atlantic	Burlington			
Certified nurseries:					
Nursery stock acreage	Monmouth	Cumberland	Burlington	Gloucester	Middlesex
Number of nurseries	Monmouth	Cumberland	Burlington	Gloucester	Hunterdon
Livestock and products:					
Milk production	Warren	Salem	Sussex	Hunterdon	Burlington
Number cattle and calves 4/	Warren	Sussex	Salem	Hunterdon	Burlington
Number sheep and lambs 4/	Hunterdon	Sussex	Somerset	Warren 3/	Salem 3/
Number hogs and pigs	Gloucester	Burlington	Salem	Hunterdon	Monmouth
UNITED STATES					
Crop production:					
Cranberries	Massachusetts	Wisconsin	**NEW JERSEY**	Oregon	Washington
Blueberries	Michigan	**NEW JERSEY**	Oregon	Georgia	North Carolina
Peaches, Freestone	California	South Carolina	Georgia	Pennsylvania	**NEW JERSEY**
Taxes and value:					
Average value of farmland and buildings per acre 4/	Rhode Island	**NEW JERSEY**	Connecticut	Massachusetts	Maryland

1/ Tied for 2nd.
2/ Tied for 3rd.
3/ Tied for 4th.
4/ Data relate to January 1, 1993.

RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS IN NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1/

FIELD CROPS & VEGETABLES	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED		ACREAGE		UNIT	YIELD		PRODUCTION	
			HARVESTED	YEAR		PER ACRE	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR
All Corn 2/.....	1866	HIGH	361,000	1891	Bu.	74.0	1958	13,357,000	1891
		low	79,000	1987		22.0	1903	4,530,000	1957
Corn for Grain.....	1919	HIGH	234,000	1919	Bu.	120.0	1992	12,540,000	1985
		low	52,000	1972		28.0	1955	2,220,000	1957
Corn for Silage.....	1919	HIGH	71,000	1957	Ton	18.0	1990	672,000	1976
		low	14,000	1988		6.2	1957	140,000	1988
Soybeans.....	1928	HIGH	203,000	1979	Bu.	37.0	1990	6,090,000	1979
		low	3,000	1938		11.8	1944	48,000	1938
All Hay.....	1909	HIGH	391,000	1909	Ton	2.85	1992	605,000	1910
		low	107,000	1980		1.07	1923	241,000	1989
Alfalfa Hay.....	1919	HIGH	109,000	1955	Ton	3.90	1985	272,000	1958
		low	15,000	1921		1.75	1935	32,000	1921
Other Hay.....	1919	HIGH	92,000	1964	Ton	2.50	1992	174,000	1979
		low	26,000	1922		.90	1923	25,000	1923
Barley.....	1919	HIGH	27,000	1958	Bu.	67.0	1988	1,239,000	1966
		low	1,000	1936		16.5	1919	16,000	1919
Oats 3/.....	1866	HIGH	155,000	1871	Bu.	63.0	1985	4,126,000	1881
		low	4,000	1988		16.0	1901	200,000	1988
Rye.....	1866	HIGH	106,000	1879	Bu.	37.0	1992	1,073,000	1906
		low	6,000	1990		8.0	1870	144,000	1990
Winter Wheat.....	1866	HIGH	163,000	1978	Bu.	52.0	1985	2,508,000	1871
		low	25,000	1978		10.5	1885	900,000	1978
Potatoes.....	1866	HIGH	94,000	1917	cwt.	280.0	1985	8,927,000	1922
		low	3,500	1992		24.0	1876	888,000	1989
Sweetpotatoes.....	1868	HIGH	23,000	1909	cwt.	130.0	1990	2,125,000	1908
		low	1,400	1992		35.0	1883	158,000	1972
Asparagus(fresh)....	1929	HIGH	11,900	1958	cwt.	36.0	1950	358,000	1960
		Low	1,300	1992		13.0	1976	23,000	1980
Snap Beans(fresh)...	1929	HIGH	15,500	1934	cwt.	50.0	1981	566,000	1934
		low	3,200	1983		24.0	1991	115,000	1991
Cabbage.....	1929	HIGH	7,900	1944	cwt.	265.0	1982	1,075,000	1966
		low	2,600	1992		90.0	1930	430,000	1929
Sweet Corn(fresh)...	1935	HIGH	23,000	1939	cwt.	85.0	1985	1,120,000	1965
		low	8,600	1989		32.0	1944	533,000	1989
Cucumbers.....	1929	HIGH	4,000	1935	cwt.	190.0	1966	355,000	1935
		low	1,300	1975		60.0	1932	142,000	1956

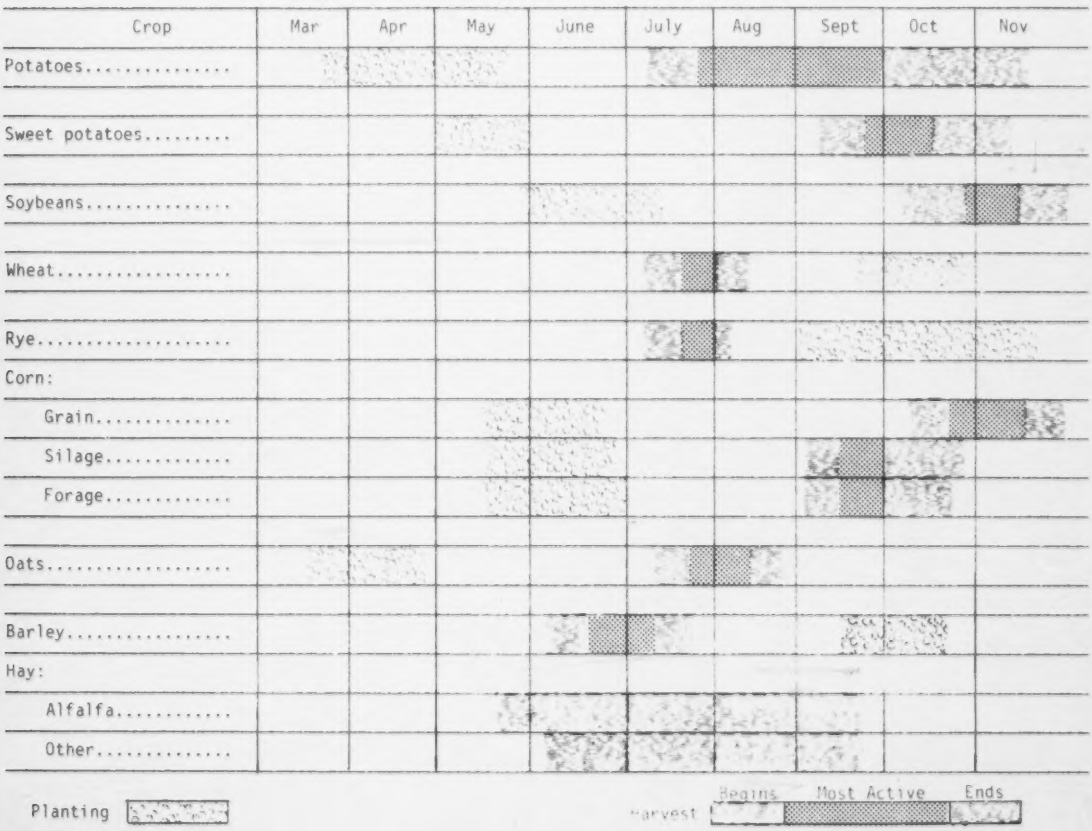
1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.
2/ Yield and Production estimates for all corn were discontinued in 1961.
3/ All oat estimates discontinued as of 1990.

RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS IN NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1/

FIELD CROPS & VEGETABLES	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED		ACREAGE		UNIT	YIELD		PRODUCTION	
			HARVESTED	YEAR		PER ACRE	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR
Eggplant.....	1929	HIGH	1,700	1946	cwt.	190.0	1981	209,000	1981
		low	800	1935		74.0	1930	74,000	1933
Escarole.....	1949	HIGH	1,500	1967	cwt.	195.0	1981	248,000	1967
		low	400	1949		140.0	1957	58,000	1949
Lettuce, head.....	1929	HIGH	5,600	1958	cwt.	221.0	1981	942,000	1958
		low	1,600	1931		129.0	1937	226,000	1934
Bell Pepper.....	1929	HIGH	9,300	1947	cwt.	115.0	1992	610,000	1992
		low	5,000	1991		42.0	1943	270,000	1929
Spinach.....	1929	HIGH	4,300	1936	cwt.	90.0	1992	290,000	1935
		low	880	1973		58.0	1929	57,000	1971
Strawberries.....	1929	HIGH	4,400	1940	cwt.	55.0	1985	146,000	1961
		low	500	1992, 1992		18.0	1945	18,000	1989
Tomatoes(fresh).....	1929	HIGH	13,000	1937	cwt.	120.0	1982	1,272,000	1935
		low	4,800	1991, 1992		74.0	1945	406,000	1988

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1/

FRUIT	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED	UNIT	PRODUCTION		
				TOTAL	YEAR
Apples.....	1917	million lbs.	HIGH	196.8	1935
			low	18.7	1921
Peaches.....	1910	million lbs.	HIGH	136.0	1971
			low	1.1	1934
Blueberries.....	1929	1,000 lbs.	HIGH	35,000.0	1985
			low	231.0	1929
Cranberries.....	1900	1,000 bbls.	HIGH	478.0	1992
			low	33.0	1902
Strawberries.....	1929	1,000 cwt.	HIGH	146.0	1961
			low	18.0	1989

LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	YEAR ESTIMATES STARTED	UNIT	INVENTORY JANUARY 1 OR PRODUCTION		
				TOTAL	YEAR
Cattle & Calves.....	1867	Head	HIGH	264,000	1880
			low	70,000	1992
Milk Cows.....	1867	Head	HIGH	155,000	1944
			low	25,000	1992
Hogs & Pigs.....	1867	Head	HIGH	258,000	1952
			low	24,000	1991
Sheep.....	1867	Head	HIGH	164,000	1867
			low	5,000	1939
Chickens(all) 3/...	1924	Head	HIGH	16,038,000	1957
			low	1,218,000	1983
Turkeys(raised).....	1929	Head	HIGH	610,000	1966
			low	35,000	1929
Milk.....	1924	million lbs.	HIGH	1,189	1960
			low	352	1990
Eggs.....	1925	million eggs	HIGH	2,629	1956
			low	234	1984
Wool.....	1909	1,000 lbs.	HIGH	105	1955
			low	67	1991

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.
2/ Inventory as of January 1 until 1957. Starting in 1958 inventory as of December 1.
3/ All chickens excludes meat chickens.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1990

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($) 1/	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	75,000	118.0	8,850	2.40	21,240	283
Winter Wheat	bu	29,000	43.0	1,247	3.10	3,866	133
Oats 2/	bu	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barley	bu	6,000	62.0	372	1.95	725	121
Rye	bu	6,000	24.0	144	3.45	497	83
Soybeans for beans	bu	108,000	37.0	3,996	5.65	22,577	209
All hay	ton	110,000	2.24	246	104.00	25,584	233
Alfalfa hay	ton	26,000	3.00	78	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	84,000	2.00	168	---	---	---
Corn for silage	ton	23,000	18.0	414	3/	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	4,400	230	1,012	9.20	9,310	2,116
Sweetpotatoes	cwt	2,100	130.0	273	12.90	3,522	1,677
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	363,500	---	1,142.3	---	87,321	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	5,000	12,000	59,000 4/	.130	7,672	1,534
Peaches	lb	11,000	4,090	37,500 4/	.409	15,324	1,393
Blueberries	lb	7,900	3,040	23,500 4/	.827	19,435	2,460
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	100.9	323 4/	43.00	13,889	4,340
Strawberries	cwt	500	42	21	87.50	1,838	3,676
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	27,600	---	77.4	---	58,158	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June	cwt	1,400	23	32	68.00	2,176	1,554
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,700	230	621	10.20	6,334	2,346
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	140	280	14.50	4,060	2,030
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	14.30	2,188	2,431
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	19.40	2,968	3,298
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,400	135	324	12.30	3,985	1,660
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	5,400	80	432	25.20	10,886	2,016
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,000	29	145	32.00	4,640	928
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,000	78	156	28.20	4,399	2,200
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	9,500	78	741	14.10	10,448	1,100
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	5,000	115	575	29.10	16,733	3,347
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	37,200	97	3,612	19.10	68,817	1,850
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	3,300	17.28	57.0	96.30	5,491	1,664
Other vegetable crops 5/	ton	7,680	4.48	34.4	150.00	5,147	670
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	48,180	5.65	272.0	291.79	79,455	1,649
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	439,280	---	1,492	---	224,934	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate discontinued in 1990.
3/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
4/ Utilized production.
5/ Includes snap beans, green peas, carrots and cucumbers for pickles.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1991

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($) 1/	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	77,000	110.0	8,470	2.65	22,446	292
Winter Wheat	bu	26,000	46.0	1,196	2.76	3,301	127
Oats 2/	bu	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barley	bu	8,000	61.0	488	1.57	766	96
Rye	bu	6,000	32.0	192	3.45	662	110
Soybeans for beans	bu	123,000	36.0	4,428	5.34	23,646	192
All hay	ton	114,000	2.19	250	107.00	26,750	235
Alfalfa hay	ton	28,000	3.10	87	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	86,000	1.90	163	---	---	---
Corn for silage	ton	22,000	15.0	330	3/	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	4,000	1.90	760	7.20	5,472	1,368
Sweetpotatoes	cwt	1,900	1.20	228	18.90	4,309	2,268
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	381,900	---	1,052	---	87,352	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	5,000	18,400	87,000 4/	.166	14,409	2,882
Peaches	lb	11,000	10,500	108,000 4/	.253	27,324	2,484
Blueberries	lb	8,200	3,900	31,000 4/	.782	24,235	2,955
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	102.5	327 4/	47.50	15,533	4,854
Strawberries	cwt	500	38.00	19	67.00	1,273	2,546
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	27,900	---	130.4	---	82,774	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June	cwt	1,400	17	24	75.90	1,822	1,301
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,800	210	588	15.80	9,290	3,318
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,200	135	297	13.10	3,891	1,769
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	160	144	22.70	3,269	3,632
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	800	165	132	19.00	2,508	3,135
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,500	145	363	13.30	4,828	1,931
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	5,000	90	450	24.80	11,160	2,232
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	4,800	24	115	22.90	2,749	573
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2.000	75	150	31.00	4,650	2,325
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	9,000	84	756	15.50	11,718	1,302
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	4,800	100	480	26.00	12,480	2,600
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	36,200	97	3,499	19.50	68,365	1,889
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	2,600	18.20	47.3	91.20	4,316	1,660
Other vegetable crops 5/	ton	6,920	4.18	28.9	172.00	4,991	721
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	45,720	5.50	251.3	309.20	77,672	1,699
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	455,520	---	1,434	---	247,798	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate discontinued in 1990.
3/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
4/ Utilized production.
5/ Includes snap beans, green peas, carrots and cucumbers for pickles.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1992

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($) 1/	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	82,000	120.0	9,840	2.21	21,746	265
Winter Wheat	bu	28,000	50.0	1,400	3.12	4,368	156
Oats 2/	bu						
Barley	bu	7,000	64.0	448	1.81	811	116
Rye	bu	7,000	37.0	259	3.70	958	137
Soybeans for beans	bu	128,000	33.0	4,224	5.36	22,641	177
All hay	ton	117,000	2.85	333	108.00	35,964	307
Alfalfa hay	ton	29,000	3.90	113	123.00	13,899	479
Other hay	ton	88,000	25.0	220	100.00	22,000	250
Corn for silage	ton	18,000	15.0	270	3/	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	3,500	240	840	5.90	4,956	1,416
Sweetpotatoes	cwt	1,900	130	247	13.00	3,211	1,690
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	142,610	---	---	---	---	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	4,400	12,500	54,000 4/	.135	7,290	1,657
Peaches	lb	11,000	7,730	80,000 4/	.319	25,500	2,318
Blueberries	lb	7,600	3,030	23,000 4/	.949	21,820	2,871
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	144.8	478	48.40	23,135	7,011
Strawberries	cwt	500	50	25 4/	67.40	1,685	3,370
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	26,800	---	103.7	---	79,430	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June	cwt	1,300	23	30	110.00	3,300	2,538
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	180	468	9.30	4,352	1,674
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,200	200	440	19.40	8,536	3,880
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	1,000	180	180	18.00	3,240	3,240
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	145	131	21.70	2,843	3,159
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,100	175	368	11.80	4,342	2,068
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	5,300	115	610	22.30	13,603	2,567
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	4,500	30	135	29.70	4,010	891
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,000	90	180	23.90	4,302	2,151
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	9,000	90	810	14.60	11,826	1,314
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	4,800	125	600	35.70	21,420	4,463
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	35,700	111	3,952	20.70	81,774	2,291
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	1,500	22.40	33.6	83.70	2,812	1,875
Other vegetable crops 5/	ton	6,260	5.84	36.6	151.00	5,524	882
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	43,460	6.16	267.8	336.50	90,110	2,073
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton						

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate discontinued in 1990.
3/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
4/ Utilized production.
5/ Includes sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, carrots and cucumbers for pickles.

Field Crops

Good overall weather conditions resulted in excellent yields for many crops in 1992.

Field preparation and planting were active throughout April. Cooler temperatures prevailed at the beginning of the month, with temperatures becoming warmer towards the end of the month. Topsoil moisture was adequate over most of New Jersey. Field crops made good growth during the month.

Soil preparation and planting remained active during the month of May. Irrigation was used as topsoil moisture became short overall as the month progressed. Small grains were in good condition due to generally cool temperatures, but potatoes suffered some frost damage.

Rainfall the beginning of June increased topsoil moisture, but cool night temperatures slowed crop development. Warmer days towards the end of the month helped crop development, but topsoil moisture remained short in some areas. By the end of the month, crops were 1-2 weeks behind due to the cool weather.

Throughout most of July topsoil moisture was short in some areas of the state. Although field crops showed good growth more rain was needed. Warmer weather the end of July sped crop development, and rainfall improved topsoil moisture.

The beginning of August, topsoil moisture continued to be short in south Jersey, but was adequate over the rest of the state. Rain the middle of August resulted in topsoil moisture becoming adequate to surplus. However, the rain delayed field work. Field crops looked excellent, and third cutting of hay was starting.

Rainy weather at the start of September delayed hay and silage harvest. Topsoil moisture was adequate overall, but field crops continued to be behind in development as a result of cool, seasonal weather. By the end of the month topsoil moisture was short in some areas.

The harvest of corn for grain and soybeans were delayed in October by high moisture content. Topsoil moisture was generally adequate, and there were some light frosts.

Corn planted in 1992 totaled 100,000 acres, 82,000 of which was harvested for grain. Yield increased by 9 percent to a record yield of 120 bushels per acre. This increase in yield raised 1992 versus 1991 production by 1,370,000 bushels, to a level of 9,840,000 bushels. Acres harvested for silage, 18,000 in total, was 4,000 acres less than in 1991. Silage yield was unchanged from 1991 at 15 tons per acre, and production was 270,000 tons, 18 percent lower than in 1991. Growers received $2.21 per bushel, a decrease of

44 cents from the 1991. The result was a net decrease in total crop value of 3 percent from the previous year, in spite of the record yield, to $21,746,400.

Soybean acres planted and harvested were estimated 4 percent higher in 1992 than in 1991. The planted and harvested figures in 1992 were 130,000 and 128,000 respectively, compared to 125,000 and 123,000 in 1991. Soybean yield, at 33 bushels per acre, was below 1991's yield of 36 bushels per acre. Production was 4,224,000 bushels, 5 percent below 1991. There was a 1 cent gain from 1991's season average price to $5.36. However, the decreased production resulted in a decrease of 4 percent in total crop value to $22,640,640.

The 36,000 acres planted to winter wheat in 1992 was 1,000 acres more than in 1991, while the 28,000 harvested acres was 2,000 acres above 1991. Yield at 50 bushels per acre, showed a 4 bushel per acre increase. Production at 1,400,000 bushels was 17 percent above 1991. The season average price of $3.12 was an increase of 37 cents from the $2.75 received the year before. The price rise, along with the production gain, produced an increase in total crop value to $4,368,000, 33 percent more than 1991's crop value.

Acres planted to rye in 1992, at 50,000 increased by 19 percent or 8,000 acres, whereas the 7,000 acres harvested for grain showed an increase of 1,000 acres over 1991's level. At 37 bushels per acre, the 1992 yield was a record high. Production totaled 259,000 bushels, up 67,000 bushels from the previous year. The season average price rose by 25 cents from the previous year to $3.70. The combined price rise and production increase resulted in a doubling of crop value over 1991, to $958,300.

Barley planted acres decreased 2,000 acres from 1991 to 9,000 acres. Harvested acres, at 7,000, were 1,000 below the 1991 level. Yield was 64 bushels per acre, which is a record yield, but production decreased 40,000 to a total of 448,000 bushels. The season average price of $1.81 per bushel is 21 cents per bushel more than the previous year, resulting in an overall increase in crop value to $810,880, 4 percent above that of 1991.

Acres of all hay harvested in 1992 were 117,000, 3 percent above the previous year. Alfalfa harvested totaled 29,000 acres, other hay totaled 88,000 acres. Alfalfa harvested acreage increased by 1,000 acres, while other hay harvested acreage increased by 2,000 acres from the 1991 level. Alfalfa yield, at 3.90 tons per acre, was equal to 1985's record yield, and resulted in a 30 percent production increase over 1991 to 113,000 tons. Other hay yield, at 2.5 tons per acre, was a new record, resulting in a record production of 220,000 tons. All hay production summed to 333,000 tons, up 33 percent from 1991. The season average price of $108.00 per ton for all hay is a gain of $1.00 per ton over 1991's $107.00 per ton. Primarily as a result of 1992's large production increase, total crop value was up by 34 percent to $35,964,000.

Planted potato acres, at 3,600, represented a 12 percent drop from 1991. Harvested acres were also 12 percent lower than the previous year, totaling 3,500 for 1992. Yield was up 26 percent to 240 hundredweight per acre in 1992 from 1991's 190 hundredweight per acre. Total production showed a 11 percent increase over 1991 to 840,000 hundredweight. Total crop value of $4,956,000 was based on a season average price of $5.90 per hundredweight.

In 1992, sweetpotato planted and harvested acreage at 2,000 and 1,900, respectively, were unchanged from the previous year. Yield was 130 hundredweight per acre, equal to 1990's record yield, and total production was 247,000 hundredweight, 8 percent above 1991. The season average price of $13.00 per hundredweight is a decrease of $2.70 from 1991's $15.70 per hundredweight. Production was valued at $3,211,000, down from the previous year's figure of $3,579,600.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1987-1992

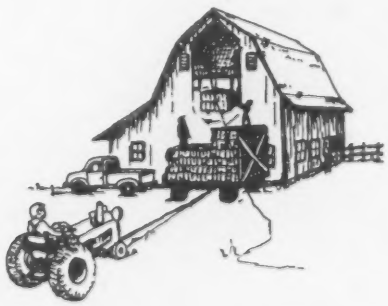
Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
CORN FOR GRAIN 2/							
1987	105	85	104.0	8,840	2.15	19,006	224
1988	95	79	70.0	5,530	2.95	16,314	207
1989	95	71	102.0	7,242	2.65	19,191	270
1990	100	75	118.0	8,850	2.38	21,063	281
1991	100	77	110.0	8,470	2.65	22,446	292
1992 4/	100	82	120.0	9,840	2.21	21,746	265
CORN FOR SILAGE							
1987	---	19	15.0	285	---	---	---
1988	---	14	10.0	140	---	---	---
1989	---	22	14.0	308	---	---	---
1990	---	23	18.0	414	---	---	---
1991	---	22	15.0	330	---	---	---
1992 4/	---	18	15.0	270	---	---	---
WINTER WHEAT							
1987	30	27	45.0	1,215	2.65	3,220	119
1988	35	31	45.0	1,395	3.70	5,162	167
1989	43	35	39.0	1,365	3.55	4,846	138
1990	36	29	43.0	1,247	3.09	3,853	133
1991	35	26	46.0	1,196	2.76	3,301	127
1992 4/	36	28	50.0	1,400	3.12	4,368	156
OATS							
1987	6	5	52.0	260	1.70	442	88
1988	6	4	50.0	200	1.85	370	93
1989	8	6	44.0	264	1.80	475	79
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BARLEY							
1987	17	12	60.0	720	1.15	828	69
1988	16	9	67.0	603	2.00	1,206	134
1989	12	8	59.0	472	2.00	944	118
1990	8	6	62.0	372	1.95	725	121
1991	11	8	61.0	488	1.57	766	96
1992	9	7	64.0	448	1.81	811	116
RYE							
1987	55	8	29.0	232	3.40	789	99
1988	60	10	31.0	310	3.25	1,008	101
1989	47	7	26.0	182	3.35	610	87
1990	50	6	24.0	144	3.70	533	89
1991	42	6	32.0	192	3.45	662	110
1992 4/	50	7	37.0	259	3.70	958	137
SOYBEANS 3/							
1987	105	104	31.0	3,224	5.75	18,538	178
1988	105	103	27.0	2,781	7.45	20,718	201
1989	115	113	32.0	3,616	5.50	19,888	176
1990	110	108	37.0	3,996	5.64	22,537	209
1991	125	123	36.0	4,428	5.34	23,646	192
1992 4/	130	128	33.0	4,224	5.36	22,641	177

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage in tons. 2/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn for grain. 3/ Soybeans harvested for beans. 4/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1987-1992

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				POTATOES			
1987	6.7	6.6	190	1,254	6.00	7,524	1,140
1988	5.3	5.2	195	1,014	6.70	6,794	1,307
1989	4.9	4.8	185	888	9.05	8,036	1,674
1990	4.5	4.4	230	1,012	9.20	9,310	2,116
1991	4.1	4.0	190	760	7.20	5,472	1,368
1992 2/	3.6	3.5	240	840	5.90	4,956	1,416
				SWEETPOTATOES			
1987	2.3	2.3	120	276	16.60	4,582	1,992
1988	2.4	2.3	75	173	19.00	3,287	1,429
1989	2.2	2.1	80	168	23.10	3,881	1,848
1990	2.2	2.1	130	273	12.90	3,522	1,677
1991	2.0	1.9	120	228	15.70	3,580	1,884
1992 2/	2.0	1.9	130	247	13.00	3,211	1,690
				ALFALFA HAY			
1987	---	40	3.40	136	---	---	---
1988	---	39	3.10	121	---	---	---
1989	---	34	2.80	95	127.00	---	---
1990	---	26	3.00	78	121.00	---	---
1991	---	28	3.10	87	120.00	---	---
1992 2/	---	29	3.90	113	123.00	---	---
				OTHER HAY			
1987	---	72	2.10	151	---	---	---
1988	---	71	1.90	135	---	---	---
1989	---	77	1.90	146	100.00	---	---
1990	---	84	2.00	168	94.00	---	---
1991	---	86	1.90	163	100.00	---	---
1992 2/	---	88	2.50	220	100.00	---	---
				ALL HAY			
1987	---	112	2.56	287	105.00	30,135	269
1988	---	110	2.33	256	107.00	27,392	249
1989	---	111	2.17	241	109.00	26,269	237
1990	---	110	2.24	246	103.00	25,338	230
1991	---	114	2.19	250	107.00	26,750	235
1992	---	117	2.85	333	108.00	35,964	307

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of potatoes and sweetpotatoes in hundredweight; hay in tons. 2/ Preliminary.



NEW JERSEY: CORN ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres planted for all purposes --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	16,400	14,700	15,400	15,900	16,200	16,300
Morris	2,100	2,200	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,400
Somerset	5,900	4,600	4,400	5,300	5,600	5,800
Sussex	5,300	5,200	5,100	5,200	4,800	5,000
Warren	22,200	21,300	21,000	21,700	22,000	22,100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	12,300	11,800	12,100	12,600	12,300	12,500
Mercer	5,100	4,800	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500
Middlesex	4,100	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,200
Monmouth	5,600	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	5,600
Ocean	1,000	800	700	700	700	1,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	2/	2/	2/	300	2/
Camden	300	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cape May	300	300	300	300	300	500
Cumberland	4,500	3,600	3,800	4,200	3,800	3,500
Gloucester	3,900	4,300	4,100	4,500	4,500	3,500
Salem	15,700	13,300	13,700	14,800	14,300	13,300
Other counties	---	300	300	400	300	600
STATE	105,000	95,000	95,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
			-- Acres harvested for grain --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	14,100	12,100	11,900	12,200	12,500	13,400
Morris	2,000	1,800	1,500	1,900	2,100	2,200
Somerset	4,500	3,800	3,300	4,000	4,300	4,600
Sussex	3,400	3,700	2,300	3,400	3,600	4,000
Warren	17,500	17,300	16,500	16,700	17,000	18,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	10,900	10,500	9,800	9,600	9,500	10,300
Mercer	4,900	4,200	3,300	3,800	3,900	3,000
Middlesex	4,000	3,200	2,700	2,800	3,000	2,700
Monmouth	5,100	3,900	3,700	3,800	3,800	4,500
Ocean	900	700	600	600	600	900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	200	2/	2/	2/	200	2/
Camden	200	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cape May	200	200	200	200	200	400
Cumberland	2,800	3,100	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Gloucester	3,200	3,500	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Salem	11,100	10,700	9,500	10,000	10,300	11,200
Other counties	---	300	200	300	300	300
STATE	85,000	79,000	71,000	75,000	77,000	82,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: CORN PRODUCTION AND YIELD, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	1,410,000	882,800	1,190,000	1,427,400	1,450,000	1,514,200
Morris	198,000	136,800	159,000	214,700	245,700	231,000
Somerset	499,500	269,800	336,600	444,000	455,800	487,600
Sussex	323,000	255,300	225,400	374,000	414,000	504,000
Warren	2,012,500	1,280,200	1,716,000	1,887,100	2,006,000	2,322,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	1,166,300	693,000	1,019,200	1,161,600	1,045,000	1,297,800
Mercer	558,600	268,800	326,700	467,400	436,800	414,000
Middlesex	456,000	233,600	275,400	330,400	333,000	359,100
Monmouth	535,500	257,400	355,200	456,000	361,000	508,500
Ocean	81,900	42,700	56,400	68,400	63,000	72,900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	14,000	2/	2/	2/	20,000	2/
Camden	13,800	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cape May	13,600	13,800	19,800	23,800	17,500	32,000
Cumberland	196,000	210,800	299,600	352,800	282,800	319,200
Gloucester	262,400	245,000	264,600	356,700	249,400	304,500
Salem	1,098,900	781,100	978,500	1,250,000	1,060,900	1,411,200
Other counties	---	18,900	19,600	35,700	29,100	62,000
STATE	8,840,000	5,530,000	7,242,000	8,850,000	8,470,000	9,840,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	100	68	100	117	116	113
Morris	99	76	106	113	117	105
Somerset	111	71	102	111	106	106
Sussex	95	69	98	110	115	126
Warren	115	74	104	113	118	129
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	107	66	104	121	110	126
Mercer	114	64	99	123	112	115
Middlesex	114	73	102	118	111	133
Monmouth	105	66	96	120	95	113
Ocean	91	61	94	114	105	81
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	70	2/	2/	2/	100	2/
Camden	69	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cape May	68	69	99	119	87.5	80
Cumberland	70	68	107	126	101	114
Gloucester	82	70	98	123	86	105
Salem	99	73	103	125	103	126
Other counties	--	63	98	119	97	124
STATE	104	70	102	118	110	120

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	7,900	7,100	7,600	7,700	8,800	9,200
Somerset	4,000	4,200	4,500	4,300	4,500	4,700
Warren	2,200	1,800	2,600	3,300	3,600	3,700
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	16,900	16,500	18,400	18,500	20,200	21,000
Mercer	10,800	10,800	12,400	9,800	10,400	10,800
Middlesex	7,300	6,900	6,900	6,300	9,300	9,700
Monmouth	11,100	13,300	12,300	11,000	9,500	9,900
Ocean	700	600	700	500	800	800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Camden	500	400	500	500	500	500
Cape May	300	300	400	300	300	300
Cumberland	11,500	11,400	13,600	13,000	14,000	14,600
Gloucester	9,000	8,000	10,400	9,900	14,500	15,100
Salem	21,100	21,300	22,200	22,400	26,000	27,000
Other counties	400	400	500	500	600	700
STATE	104,000	103,000	113,000	108,000	123,000	128,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	33	26	35	38	36	33
Somerset	34	26	36	39	37	34
Warren	34	29	36	42	37	33
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	32	24	32	37	36	35
Mercer	32	25	35	38	38	33
Middlesex	31	27	33	36	34	35
Monmouth	28	25	29	34	35	32
Ocean	28	25	30	33	36	34
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	25	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Camden	24	27	26	34	37	35
Cape May	23	28	25	34	35	32
Cumberland	25	30	29	37	38	34
Gloucester	32	28	31	35	34	30
Salem	33	30	32	38	36	32
Other counties	28	28	28	34	36	33
STATE	31	27	32	37	36	33
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	260,700	184,600	266,000	292,600	316,800	303,600
Somerset	136,000	109,200	162,000	167,700	166,500	159,800
Warren	74,800	52,200	93,600	138,600	133,200	122,100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	540,800	396,000	588,800	684,500	727,200	735,000
Mercer	345,600	270,000	434,000	372,400	395,200	356,400
Middlesex	226,300	186,300	227,700	226,800	316,200	339,500
Monmouth	310,800	332,500	356,700	374,000	332,500	316,800
Ocean	19,600	15,000	21,000	16,500	28,800	27,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	7,500	2/	2/			
Camden	12,000	10,800	13,000	17,000	18,500	17,500
Cape May	6,900	8,400	10,000	10,200	10,500	9,600
Cumberland	287,500	342,000	394,400	481,000	532,000	496,400
Gloucester	288,000	224,000	322,400	346,500	493,000	453,000
Salem	696,300	639,000	710,400	851,200	936,000	864,000
Other counties	11,200	11,000	16,000	17,000	21,600	23,100
STATE	3,224,000	2,781,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,428,000	4,224,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,800	3,600	4,200	4,300	3,500	3,500
Somerset	1,400	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,400	1,800
Warren	1,800	2,000	2,200	1,500	1,100	1,300
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2,500	3,400	4,000	3,000	2,400	2,600
Mercer	2,200	3,000	3,800	2,800	2,200	2,400
Middlesex	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,500	1,600
Monmouth	3,400	2,900	2,900	2,500	2,000	2,100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	4,600	5,000	5,500	4,500	4,300	4,800
Gloucester	1,900	2,200	2,600	2,100	2,400	2,500
Salem	4,800	5,600	6,100	5,000	5,000	4,800
Other counties	400	400	300	300	200	600
STATE	27,000	31,000	35,000	29,000	26,000	28,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	43	44	37	42	46	54
Somerset	47	42	43	44	46	43
Warren	55	53	41	49	55	54
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	48	46	37	45	48	53
Mercer	42	41	40	41	46	52
Middlesex	51	44	38	48	53	52
Monmouth	52	48	35	44	46	52
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	47	49	43	2	44	47
Gloucester	32	38	34	40	43	48
Salem	39	43	40	42	44	49
Other	38	46	36	43	49	46
STATE	45	45	39	43	46	50
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	120,400	158,400	155,400	180,600	161,000	189,000
Somerset	65,800	67,200	77,400	74,800	64,400	77,400
Warren	99,000	106,000	90,200	73,500	60,500	70,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	120,000	156,400	148,000	135,000	115,200	137,800
Mercer	92,400	123,000	152,000	114,800	101,200	124,800
Middlesex	61,200	57,200	60,800	62,400	79,500	83,200
Monmouth	176,800	139,200	101,500	110,000	92,000	109,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	216,200	245,000	236,500	189,000	189,200	225,600
Gloucester	60,800	83,600	88,400	84,000	103,200	120,000
Salem	187,200	240,800	244,000	210,000	220,200	235,200
Other counties	15,200	18,200	10,800	12,900	9,800	27,600
STATE	1,215,000	1,395,000	1,365,000	1,247,000	1,196,000	1,400,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1976-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	400	300	2/	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	300	200	2/	2/	2/	2/
Warren	200	200	2/	2/	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,100	2,200	2,000	1,300	1,000	1,400
Mercer	1,100	800	800	800	400	500
Middlesex	700	600	500	300	300	300
Monmouth	1,400	1,200	1,000	500	400	400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,500	2,000	1,000	1,400	1,100	1,500
Gloucester	1,000	800	400	500	400	500
Salem	4,900	3,300	2,600	2,800	2,100	2,000
Other counties	400	400	700	400	300	400
STATE	16,000	12,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	7,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	59	61	2/	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	65	65	2/	2/	2/	2/
Warren	57	63	2/	2/	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	65	64	67	63	64.0	62.0
Mercer	64	60	65	60	62.0	71.0
Middlesex	58	66	69	62	64.0	63.0
Monmouth	64	66	70	61	63.0	63.0
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	69	64	72	68	69.0	62.0
Gloucester	58	54	68	54	60.0	66.0
Salem	57	53	64	53	58.0	65.0
Other counties	64	56	67	56	57.0	64.0
STATE	62	60	67	59	62.0	64.0
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	23,600	18,300	2/	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	19,500	13,000	2/	2/	2/	2/
Warren	11,400	12,600	2/	2/	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	201,500	140,800	134,000	81,900	64,000	86,800
Mercer	70,400	48,000	52,000	48,000	24,800	35,500
Middlesex	40,600	39,600	34,500	18,600	19,200	18,900
Monmouth	89,600	79,200	70,000	30,500	25,200	25,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	172,500	128,000	72,000	95,200	75,900	93,000
Gloucester	58,000	43,200	27,200	27,000	24,000	33,000
Salem	279,300	174,900	166,400	148,400	121,800	130,000
Other counties	25,600	22,400	46,900	22,400	17,100	25,600
STATE	992,000	720,000	603,000	472,000	372,000	448,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: HAY HARVESTED ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Alfalfa Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	6,400	6,300	5,700	4,000	4,900	4,700
Morris	1,000	900	800	600	900	1,200
Somerset	3,400	3,200	2,600	1,600	1,600	1,500
Sussex	6,300	6,200	5,500	4,700	5,400	5,200
Warren	7,500	7,200	6,500	4,900	5,000	5,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,700	3,900	3,400	2,500	2,300	2,100
Mercer	1,600	1,400	800	500	400	400
Middlesex	400	300	200	200	400	300
Monmouth	2,400	2,200	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Ocean	200	200	200	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	200	200
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	200	200
Cape May	400	300	200	200	200	200
Cumberland	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,400
Gloucester	1,300	1,400	1,200	900	1,100	1,300
Salem	3,600	3,700	3,300	2,700	2,600	3,100
Other counties	400	400	400	500	200	400
STATE	40,000	39,000	34,000	26,000	28,000	29,000
			-- Other Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	16,000	16,300	17,600	19,600	21,200	21,500
Morris	4,500	4,300	4,800	5,400	5,900	5,200
Somerset	8,500	8,300	8,400	9,700	8,600	9,100
Sussex	13,500	13,500	14,000	14,400	13,600	14,800
Warren	7,800	7,600	8,300	9,700	10,200	10,600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	5,200	5,300	5,900	6,100	5,700	6,000
Mercer	2,300	2,100	2,800	3,100	3,300	3,400
Middlesex	600	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,200
Monmouth	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,600	3,700	3,500
Ocean	1,000	600	700	600	700	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	500	500
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	500	500
Cape May	1,100	800	1,000	700	800	800
Cumberland	3,200	3,300	3,500	3,200	3,400	3,300
Gloucester	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,300
Salem	3,100	2,900	3,400	3,700	4,100	4,100
Other counties	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	500	500
STATE	72,000	71,000	77,000	84,000	86,000	88,000
			-- All Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	22,400	22,600	23,300	23,600	26,100	26,200
Morris	5,500	5,200	5,600	6,000	6,800	6,400
Somerset	11,900	11,500	11,000	11,300	10,200	10,600
Sussex	19,800	19,700	19,500	19,100	19,000	20,000
Warren	15,300	14,800	14,800	14,600	15,200	15,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	8,900	9,200	9,300	8,600	8,000	8,100
Mercer	3,900	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,800
Middlesex	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,300	1,700	1,500
Monmouth	5,100	5,000	5,000	5,200	5,300	5,100
Ocean	1,200	800	900	600	700	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	700	700
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	700	700
Cape May	1,500	1,100	1,200	900	1,000	1,000
Cumberland	4,600	4,700	4,700	4,300	4,400	4,700
Gloucester	2,700	2,800	2,700	2,700	3,100	3,600
Salem	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,400	6,700	7,200
Other counties	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,800	700	900
STATE	112,000	110,000	111,000	110,000	114,000	117,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: ALFALFA HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Yield per acre (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.4
Morris	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.3
Somerset	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.7
Sussex	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.4
Warren	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.5	4.3
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3
Mercer	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.8
Middlesex	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7
Monmouth	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.5
Ocean	3.5	3.0	2.5	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.0	2.7
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.1	2.8
Cape May	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.6
Cumberland	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9
Gloucester	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3
Salem	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6
Other counties	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.2
STATE	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.9
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	19,200	17,800	14,100	10,800	14,700	20,680
Morris	2,800	2,100	1,800	1,500	2,880	5,160
Somerset	10,200	9,300	7,000	4,800	5,600	7,050
Sussex	21,400	19,700	15,900	14,600	18,900	22,880
Warren	29,300	25,600	20,000	15,200	12,500	22,360
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	15,200	13,400	10,400	8,500	6,900	6,930
Mercer	4,800	4,100	2,600	1,600	1,280	1,520
Middlesex	1,300	900	600	600	1,320	1,110
Monmouth	7,900	6,800	5,300	4,500	4,960	5,600
Ocean	700	600	500	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	600	540
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	620	560
Cape May	1,000	600	500	500	700	520
Cumberland	4,800	4,200	3,300	3,100	3,300	4,060
Gloucester	3,600	3,500	3,000	2,400	3,740	4,290
Salem	12,600	11,300	9,000	8,400	8,320	8,060
Other counties	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,500	680	1,680
STATE	136,000	121,000	95,000	78,000	87,000	113,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: OTHER HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Yield per acre (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.8
Morris	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5
Somerset	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	3.1
Sussex	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.8
Warren	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.7
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Mercer	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.3
Middlesex	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5
Monmouth	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2
Ocean	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	2.1	1.0
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	2.1	1.1
Cape May	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
Cumberland	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.4
Gloucester	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5
Salem	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.4
Other counties	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.7
STATE	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	36,800	31,600	34,000	39,200	38,160	60,200
Morris	9,400	8,200	9,000	10,300	11,800	13,000
Somerset	15,300	15,000	15,500	21,300	16,340	28,210
Sussex	29,700	26,600	29,500	28,800	24,480	41,440
Warren	16,400	14,700	16,500	20,400	20,400	28,620
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	11,400	10,400	10,600	11,000	10,830	11,400
Mercer	4,100	3,600	4,100	6,500	5,940	7,820
Middlesex	1,300	1,400	1,600	2,300	2,990	3,000
Monmouth	6,200	5,800	6,300	7,200	6,660	7,700
Ocean	1,700	900	1,000	1,100	1,330	1,190
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,050	500
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,050	550
Cape May	1,700	1,400	1,500	1,200	1,440	1,200
Cumberland	7,000	6,500	6,800	6,400	6,460	4,620
Gloucester	2,000	1,900	2,100	3,100	4,000	3,450
Salem	6,200	5,100	5,500	6,700	9,020	5,740
Other counties	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,500	1,050	1,360
STATE	151,000	135,000	146,000	168,000	163,000	220,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Yield per acre (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.1
Morris	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.8
Somerset	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.3
Sussex	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2
Warren	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.2
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Mercer	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.5
Middlesex	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7
Monmouth	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6
Ocean	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	2.4	1.5
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	2.4	1.6
Cape May	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7
Cumberland	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8
Gloucester	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2
Salem	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.9
Other counties	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.4
STATE	2.56	2.33	2.17	2.24	2.2	2.8
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	56,000	49,400	48,100	50,000	52,860	80,880
Morris	12,200	10,300	10,800	11,800	14,680	18,160
Somerset	25,500	24,300	22,500	26,100	21,940	35,260
Sussex	51,000	46,300	45,400	43,400	43,380	64,320
Warren	45,700	40,300	36,500	35,400	32,900	50,980
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	26,600	23,800	21,000	19,500	17,730	18,330
Mercer	8,900	7,700	6,700	8,100	7,220	9,340
Middlesex	2,600	2,300	2,200	2,900	4,310	4,110
Monmouth	14,100	12,600	11,600	11,700	11,620	13,300
Ocean	2,400	1,500	1,500	1,100	1,330	1,190
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,650	1,040
Camden	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,670	1,110
Cape May	2,700	2,000	2,000	1,700	2,140	1,720
Cumberland	11,800	10,700	10,100	9,500	9,760	8,680
Gloucester	5,600	5,400	5,100	5,500	7,740	7,740
Salem	18,800	16,400	14,500	15,100	17,340	13,800
Other counties	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	1,730	3,040
STATE	287,000	256,000	241,000	246,000	250,000	333,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres planted --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	400	400	400	300	2/
Mercer	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	1,200	700	500	500	300	2/
Monmouth	600	400	300	400	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	200	200	200	2/
Cumberland	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,800
Salem	1,700	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,200	1,400
Other counties	400	300	300	300	500	400
STATE	6,700	5,300	4,900	4,500	4,100	3,600
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	400	400	400	300	2/
Mercer	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	1,200	700	500	500	300	2/
Monmouth	600	400	300	400	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	200	200	200	2/
Cumberland	2,000	1,700	1,700	1,400	1,500	1,700
Salem	1,700	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,200	1,400
Other counties	400	300	300	300	500	400
STATE	6,600	5,200	4,800	4,400	4,000	3,500
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	195	165	210	230	2/
Mercer	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	190	215	210	220	210	2/
Monmouth	200	210	205	215	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	210	200	210	225	225	2/
Cumberland	180	180	190	240	185	226
Salem	190	200	170	240	175	257
Other counties	200	185	175	210	191	240
STATE	190	195	185	230	190	240
			-- Production (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	80,000	78,000	66,000	84,000	69,000	2/
Mercer	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	228,000	150,500	105,000	110,000	63,000	2/
Monmouth	120,000	84,000	61,500	86,000	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	63,000	60,000	42,000	45,000	45,000	2/
Cumberland	360,000	306,000	323,000	336,000	277,500	384,200
Salem	323,000	280,000	238,000	288,000	210,000	359,800
Other counties	80,000	55,500	52,500	63,000	95,500	96,000
STATE	1,254,000	1,014,000	888,000	1,012,000	760,000	840,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SWEETPOTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres planted --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,000	1,100	1,000	900	800	700
Camden	400	200	200	200	200	300
Cumberland	200	300	300	300	300	200
Gloucester	500	500	400	500	400	500
Salem	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other counties	100	200	200	200	200	200
STATE	2,300	2,400	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,000
			-- Acres harvested --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,000	1,000	900	800	700	600
Camden	400	200	200	200	200	300
Cumberland	200	300	300	300	300	200
Gloucester	500	500	400	500	400	500
Salem	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other counties	100	200	200	200	200	200
STATE	2,300	2,300	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,900
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	130	75	90	140	120	130
Camden	130	60	75	130	110	140
Cumberland	120	80	75	120	120	130
Gloucester	90	70	75	130	125	126
Salem	130	100	75	120	120	120
Other counties	120	85	60	110	120	130
STATE	120	75	80	130	120	130
			-- Production (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	130,000	75,000	81,000	112,000	84,000	78,000
Camden	52,000	12,000	15,000	26,000	22,000	42,000
Cumberland	24,000	24,000	22,500	36,000	36,000	26,000
Gloucester	45,000	35,000	30,000	65,000	50,000	63,000
Salem	13,000	10,000	7,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Other counties	12,000	17,000	12,000	22,000	24,000	26,000
STATE	276,000	173,000	168,000	273,000	228,000	247,000

1/ Preliminary.

Weather

January: Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees above normal. Extremes were 68°F at Pemberton on the 14th and -1°F at Charlotteburg and Sussex on the 19th and 26th. Precipitation totals were below normal. The greatest monthly total was 3.10 inches at Sussex and the least was 0.92 inches at Pomona. The greatest monthly total snowfall was 3.5 inches at Tuckerton.

February: Temperatures averaged above normal with readings of 3 to 5 degrees above normal values. Extremes were 68°F at several locations on the 23rd and 3°F at Newton on the 10th. Precipitation was below normal ranging from 1.30 inches at Plainfield to 3.24 inches at Cape May. The greatest monthly snowfall total was 4.0 inches at Newton.

March: Temperatures averaged below normal for the first time in several months with readings generally 1 to 2 degrees below normal levels. Extremes were 66°F at Charlotteburg and Belleplain, and 8°F at Sussex and Long Valley. Precipitation was slightly below normal ranging from 2.77 inches at Cape May to 4.73 inches at Charlotteburg. The greatest monthly snowfall total was 13.0 inches at Long Valley.

April: Temperatures and precipitation were both below normal. The greatest 24-hour rainfall total was 1.18 inches at Boonton on the 23rd. Temperature extremes ranged from 85°F at Belleplain on the 24th to 19°F at Long Valley on the 5th.

May: Temperatures averaged below normal for the third consecutive month with averages 2 to 3 degrees below normal. Extremes ranged from 98°F at Newark on the 22nd to 27°F at several locations on the 21st causing significant agricultural damage. Precipitation generally averaged below normal ranging from 1.88 inches at Brant Beach to 5.37 inches at Sussex. The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 2.52 inches at Sussex on the 31st.

June: Temperatures once again averaged below normal with extremes ranging from 91°F at Tuckerton and Toms River on the 9th to 37°F at Pemberton and Indian Mills on the 23rd. Precipitation was above normal ranging from 1.45 inches at Tuckerton to 8.47 inches at Charlotteburg Reservoir. The greatest 24-hour total was 5.75 inches at Canoe Brook on the 6th.

July: Precipitation was slightly below to slightly above normal at most locations. Totals ranged from 2.40 inches at Woodstown to 8.37 inches at Moorestown. The greatest 24-hour total was 3.85 inches at Moorestown on the 31st. Temperatures averaged below normal. Extremes ranged from 100°F at Tuckerton to 47°F at Long Valley. Temperatures reached or exceeded 90°F at Woodstown and Tuckerton on 13 days.

August: For the sixth consecutive month temperatures averaged below normal. Extremes ranged from 96°F at Tuckerton to 41°F at Long Valley. Precipitation was above normal at some locations and below normal at others. Totals ranged from 1.95 inches at Newton to 11.80 inches at Long Branch. The greatest 24-hour total was 4.78 inches at Long Branch on the 18th.

September: Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal and precipitation was slightly below normal in the north and slightly above normal in the south. Temperatures ranged from 91°F at Millville on the 4th to 33°F at Sussex on the 25th. Precipitation extremes were 2.20 inches at Sandy Hook and 6.73 inches at Boonton. The greatest 24-hour total was 4.39 inches at Boonton on the 4th.

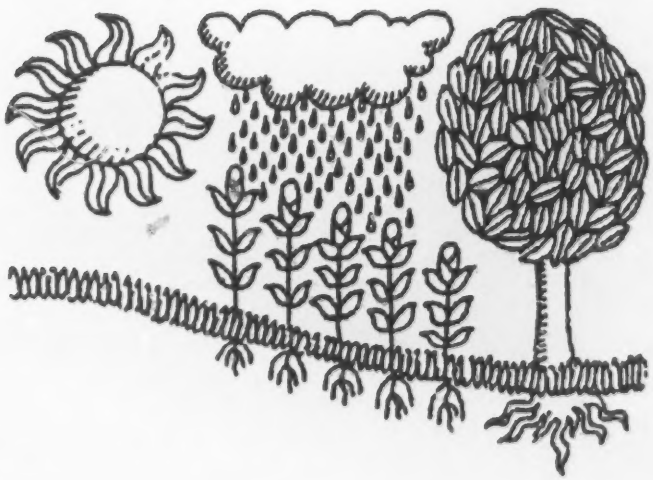
October: Temperatures averaged much below normal with extremes from 83°F at Toms River and Newark to 22°F at Sussex. Precipitation was below normal ranging from 0.73 inches at Newark to 2.26 inches at Long Valley. The greatest 24-hour total was 1.25 inches at Belvidere on the 10th.

November: Temperatures averaged near normal for the first month since March. Temperatures ranged from 74°F at several stations on the 23rd, to 15°F at Sussex on the 9th. Precipitation totals were generally above normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.66 inches at Long Valley and the least was 2.30 inches at Brant Beach.

December: Temperatures and precipitation were both above normal. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees above normal with extremes of 68°F and 4°F. Precipitation ranged from 7.17 inches at Hightstown to 3.06 inches at Brant Beach. The greatest monthly total snowfall was 21.8 inches at Sussex, with most of that falling between the 10th and 12th in a powerful noreaster.

Keith Arnesen
Extension Staff Meteorologist

Source: Department of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Cook College, Rutgers University



Overall weather conditions during the 1992 growing season were favorable. The notable exception was the late hard freeze that occurred on the morning of May 21st. This produced significant crop damage especially to blueberries. Temperatures averaged below normal during the entire growing season and resulted in later than normal harvests. Precipitation totals during the period March through October were near long term expected normals except for the west central part of the state where below normal precipitation fell. During the critical period of May through September, amounts were very near normal values.

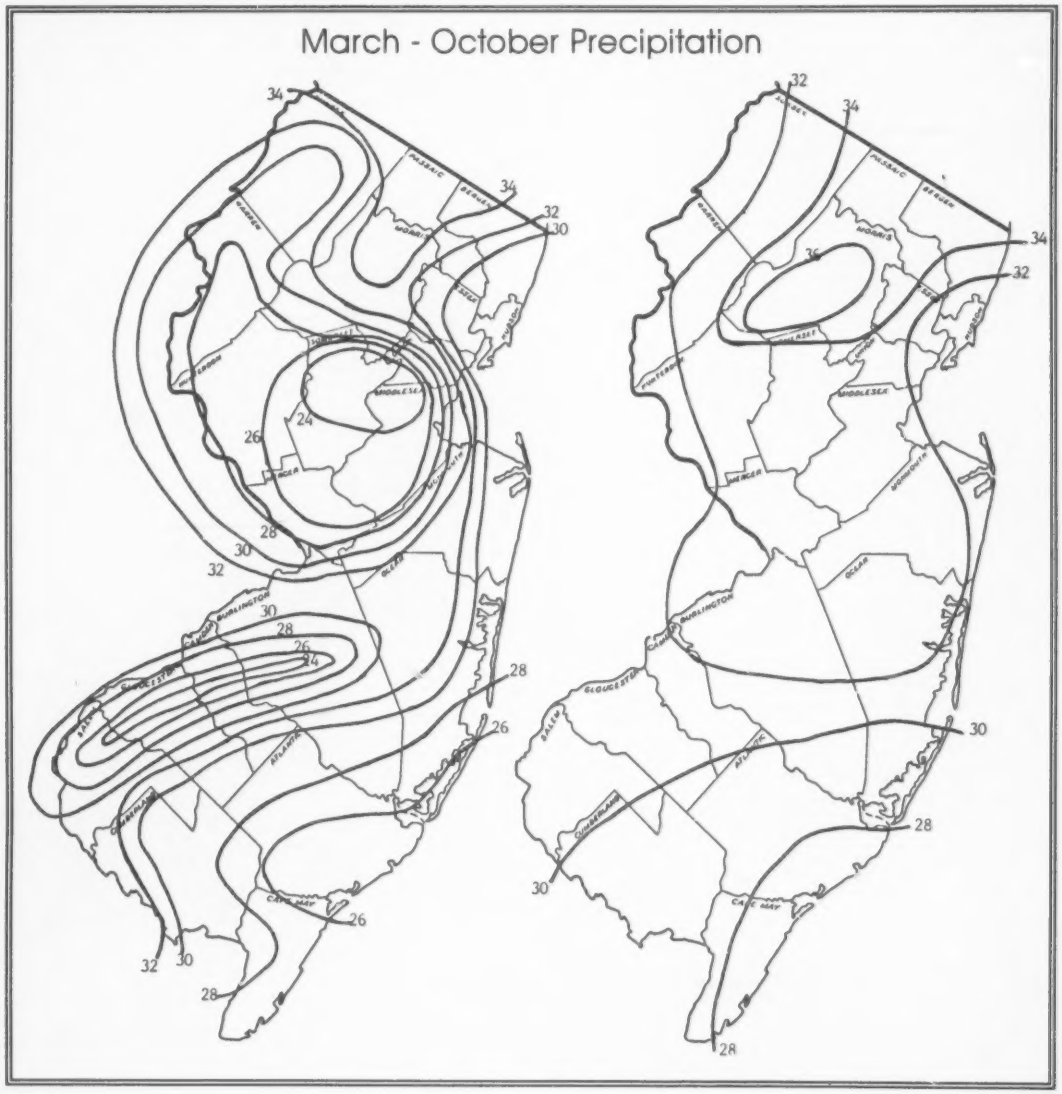


Figure 1 - Growing Season Precipitation
March - October
1992

Figure 2 - Growing Season Precipitation
March - October
Long Term Average (1961-90)

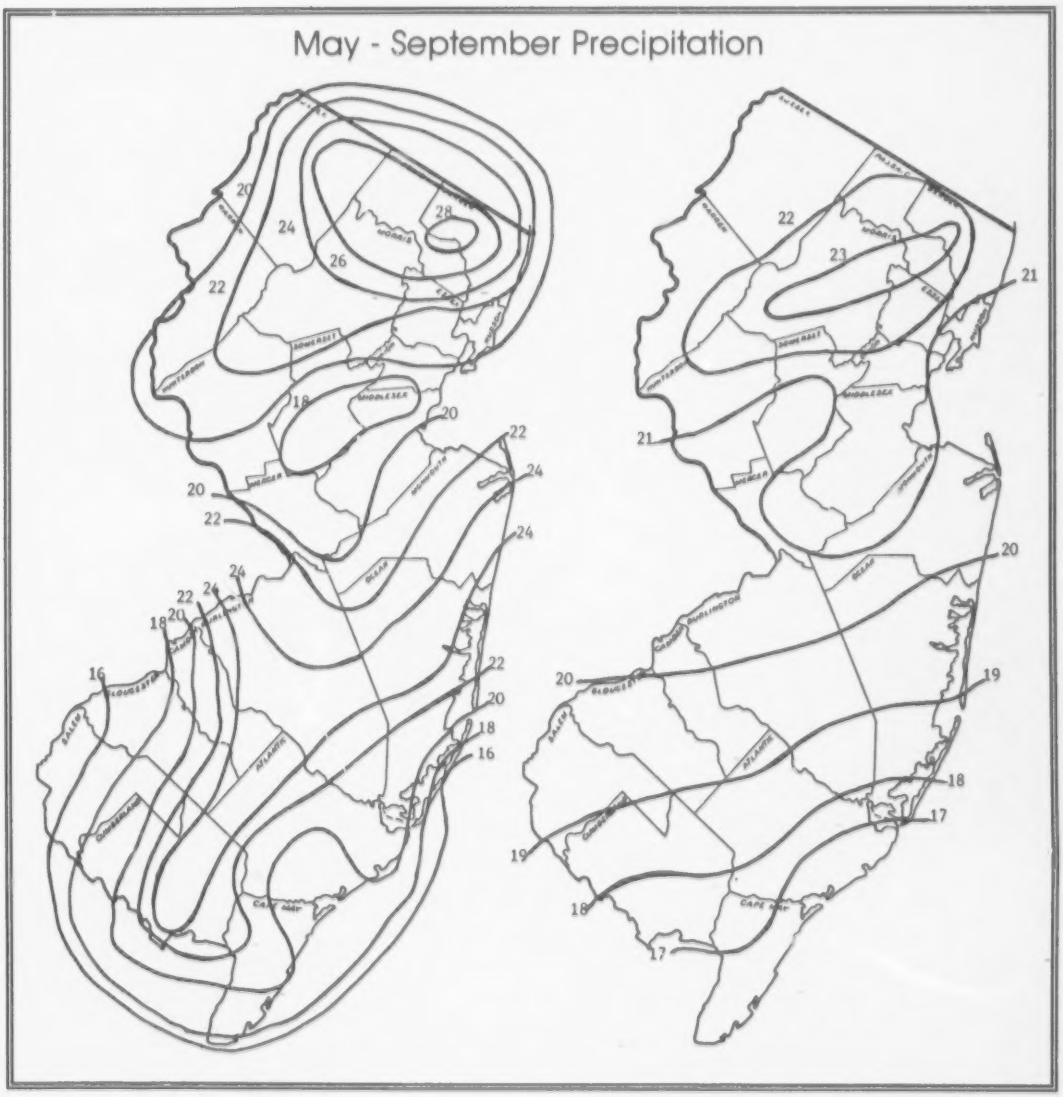


Figure 3 - Growing Season Precipitation
May - September
1992

Figure 4 - Growing Season Precipitation
May - September
Long Term Average (1961-90)

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1992

Division and Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Temper.	Depart. from Normal
						-- degrees --								
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	35.2	36.0	39.3	50.2	61.7	72.6	76.9	75.1	69.6	55.7	47.8	33.6	54.9	0.7
Canoe Brook	31.8	33.0	36.8	47.7	57.8	67.1	72.0	69.5	64.8	49.8	42.9	33.6	50.6	-0.1
Hunterdon, Lambertville	34.5	36.5	39.7	50.4	57.9	64.7	72.0	69.1	63.9	48.8	42.2	31.2	51.1	-2.0
Flemington	31.0	32.9	36.8	47.4	56.9	65.5	71.2	68.1	63.3	48.5	42.6	33.2	49.8	-1.3
Morris, Boonton	30.9	32.0	36.1	46.8	58.2	66.5	71.1	69.1	64.3	49.4	42.3	33.2	50.0	-0.3
Passaic, Little Falls	32.7	34.3	37.5	M	M	M	M	M	64.7	50.7	M	M33.5	M	---
Somerset, Somerville	31.3	33.0	37.0	47.6	57.2	65.7	71.0	68.3	63.8	48.3	42.4	33.4	49.9	-1.7
Sussex, Newton	28.7	30.2	33.4	45.6	56.2	64.0	M	65.9	61.2	46.4	38.8	30.1	M	---
Sussex	M27.2	30.2	33.7	45.4	M	64.1	68.9	66.9	61.4	46.6	38.9	M	M	---
Union, Plainfield	34.2	36.4	39.7	50.2	60.1	68.7	73.6	70.5	65.5	52.6	M44.5	36.4	M52.7	-0.2
Warren, Belvidere	30.2	31.5	35.2	46.5	56.7	64.0	70.4	67.4	62.4	47.7	40.8	31.5	48.7	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic City, Airport	34.2	35.7	39.5	49.3	57.0	66.5	73.9	70.5	66.1	51.8	46.0	37.4	52.3	-0.8
Burlington, Indian Mills	34.3	36.3	29.4	50.6	58.6	68.1	74.2	70.3	66.3	52.1	45.8	36.9	52.7	-0.1
Pemberton	35.1	37.0	39.6	50.5	58.9	68.1	73.9	70.6	66.8	52.6	46.6	37.4	53.1	-0.2
Cape May, Belleplain	36.9	38.0	40.9	51.8	59.8	68.3	76.3	72.0	M68.1	54.7	47.3	39.0	M54.4	-0.2
Cumberland, Millville	35.6	36.3	40.3	50.2	58.2	67.6	74.5	70.7	67.2	52.7	46.7	38.6	53.2	-0.8
Gloucester, Glassboro	33.9	M35.8	40.5	51.2	59.4	69.1	75.9	71.6	66.9	52.2	45.6	36.4	M53.2	-0.7
Mercer, Hightstown	32.6	34.6	38.3	48.6	57.6	67.0	72.5	69.1	64.8	50.3	43.9	34.9	51.2	-1.6
Middlesex, New Brunswick	32.5	34.1	37.5	47.5	58.0	66.6	72.1	69.3	64.9	49.9	43.9	34.5	50.9	-1.9
Ocean, Toms River	34.2	35.7	39.3	48.0	M	66.3	73.1	71.0	66.6	53.0	46.0	36.1	M	---
Salem, Woodstown	35.3	37.5	41.0	51.5	60.5	69.6	76.3	71.5	67.5	52.9	46.6	37.9	54.0	---
COASTAL DIVISION														
Brant Beach	33.8	34.8	37.4	45.3	53.9	63.8	71.8	70.4	66.1	52.2	45.7	37.0	51.0	---
Cape May	37.0	37.8	41.2	50.1	57.4	67.3	64.9	72.0	68.3	55.0	48.5	39.8	54.1	-1.0
Long Branch	34.2	35.8	37.9	46.3	56.3	66.0	72.4	69.8	66.2	M	46.2	37.3	M	---
DIVISIONS						-- departure from normal (degrees) --								
North	31.6	33.1	36.7	47.5	57.9	66.3	71.3	68.7	63.7	49.5	42.2	33.4	50.2	-0.7
Central and South	34.5	36.2	39.8	50.1	58.7	67.9	74.5	70.8	66.7	52.3	45.9	37.0	52.9	-0.7
Coastal	35.2	36.2	39.1	47.4	56.4	66.4	73.3	71.3	67.1	54.1	47.1	38.2	52.7	-1.3

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1992

Division and Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Precip.	Depart. from Normal
						-- inches --								
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark .....R	1,27	1.37	3.48	1.35	3.46	4.67	4.79	3.37	2.60	0.73	5.02	4.63	36.74	-5.60
Canoe Brook	2.12	1.52	4.08	2.09	2.66	8.29	4.44	3.49	3.97	1.10	7.22	5.15	46.13	-2.49
Hunterdon, Lambertville.	1.78	1.56	3.53	1.82	3.39	4.49	4.14	3.19	4.13	1.58	5.43	5.84	40.88	-3.25
Flemington ..	M2.11	1.54	3.76	1.35	2.66	5.63	5.56	4.14	3.18	2.18	6.78	4.41	43.30	---
Morris, Boonton	2.67	2.09	4.09	3.13	2.76	7.28	4.62	5.24	6.73	1.98	7.29	4.48	52.36	4.51
Passaic, Little Falls ..	2.10	1.68	4.18	M	M	M	M	M	4.00	1.06	M	4.37	---	---
Somerset, Somerville ...	2.14	1.53	3.21	1.84	2.21	4.20	5.05	2.46	2.80	1.06	5.25	4.48	36.23	---
Sussex, Newton	2.44	1.91	4.22	3.05	3.30	5.06	M	4.76	3.91	1.99	5.81	4.79	---	---
Sussex	3.10	M2.47	3.92	3.56	M	7.68	4.62	4.59	3.12	1.55	4.57	M	---	---
Union, Plainfield	1.84	1.30	3.08	1.29	3.53	4.07	4.71	1.95	3.26	1.00	4.77	4.30	35.10	-13.66
Warren, Belvidere	1.65	1.67	3.10	2.30	2.75	5.76	3.86	2.97	3.96	2.21	5.26	3.73	39.22	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic City, Airport.R	0.92	2.12	2.94	1.58	2.34	3.59	3.39	6.64	5.04	1.26	3.10	3.96	36.88	-5.05
Burlington, Indian Mills	1.31	1.83	3.25	0.90	3.90	5.10	5.91	5.71	4.22	1.41	4.57	6.11	44.22	-0.79
Pemberton ..	1.42	1.80	3.24	1.09	3.75	3.72	6.53	4.49	4.16	1.56	4.46	6.13	M42.35	---
Cape May, Belleplain ...	1.63	3.16	M3.48	1.82	3.87	2.78	3.31	7.23	5.45	1.10	3.54	3.74	41.11	---
Cumberland, Millville ..	1.36	2.96	3.11	1.84	3.45	2.47	8.23	4.86	4.26	0.85	2.83	3.93	40.15	-2.80
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	1.65	2.16	3.75	0.99	2.14	3.99	2.86	3.72	4.71	1.35	4.78	4.47	36.57	-8.27
Mercer, Hightstown	1.81	1.38	3.10	1.40	2.17	6.78	2.57	4.26	3.81	1.94	4.55	7.17	40.94	-3.45
Middlesex, New Brunswick	2.07	1.48	3.34	1.87	2.29	5.75	4.35	5.20	2.52	1.30	5.51	6.36	42.04	-3.46
Ocean, Toms River	1.28	2.01	4.20	1.28	M	3.53	5.59	9.73	3.78	1.09	4.06	7.05	---	---
Salem, Woodstown	1.42	1.99	3.95	1.28	3.55	2.36	2.40	2.67	4.83	2.03	4.58	4.44	35.50	-7.31
COASTAL DIVISION														
Brant Beach	1.38	2.18	3.17	1.60	1.88	1.90	4.22	4.88	2.94	1.06	2.30	3.06	30.57	---
Cape May	1.17	3.24	2.77	1.38	2.59	2.76	5.27	6.79	4.17	1.75	3.25	3.57	38.71	-3.09
Long Branch	1.59	1.94	4.04	1.61	2.51	4.56	2.93	11.80	2.56	M	4.45	5.30	---	---
DIVISIONS						-- departure from normal (inches) --								
North	2.19	1.71	3.85	2.11	3.13	6.34	4.73	4.04	3.80	1.55	5.93	4.79	44.17	-2.77
Central and South	1.50	2.09	3.59	1.47	3.16	3.88	4.79	5.62	4.32	1.40	4.09	5.25	41.16	-3.42
Coastal	1.37	2.26	3.19	1.58	2.48	3.27	4.54	7.40	3.38	1.45	3.57	4.22	38.71	-3.94

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

R - Amounts from recording rain gauge.
--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable by quality control checks, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center.

Vegetables

Cold spring temperatures and winds damaged early planted lettuce and slowed the early vegetable growth. After mid April, weather conditions were favorable. Heavy frost that occurred the nights of May 19th and 20th caused severe damage to newly planted early summer vegetables. Replanting of eggplant, peppers, summer squash, sweet corn, and tomatoes were common. Because temperatures were far below the average at the end of June, harvest of the early summer and summer crops were behind schedule. Weather was generally good for the fall vegetable crops. Prices varied during the season. As the season concluded, growers' prices rose 6 percent for principal fresh market vegetables but dropped 3 percent for the processing vegetables.

Fresh Market Vegetables: Area harvested for the eleven principal fresh market vegetables in 1992 totaled 35,700 acres compared with 36,200 acres in 1991, down 1 percent. Production amounted to 3,952,000 hundredweight, a 13 percent increase from the 3,499,000 hundredweight in 1991. Overall yield in 1992 averaged 111 hundredweight, up 14 hundredweight from the previous year. Acres harvested for romaine and other leaf lettuce, summer and winter squash, and pumpkins totaled 7,400, down 400 acres from 1991. Production totaled 1,032,000 hundredweight with a total value of $16.9 million.

Among the eleven fresh market vegetables, asparagus, snap beans, cucumbers, escarole and endive , and tomatoes received a higher season average price in 1992 than in 1991. The sharpest decline percentage-wise was cabbage with a season average price of $9.30 per hundredweight in 1992, compared with $15.80 in 1991, down 41 percent. The value of the eleven principal vegetables increased 20 percent from 1991 as a result of higher season average prices and higher levels of production.

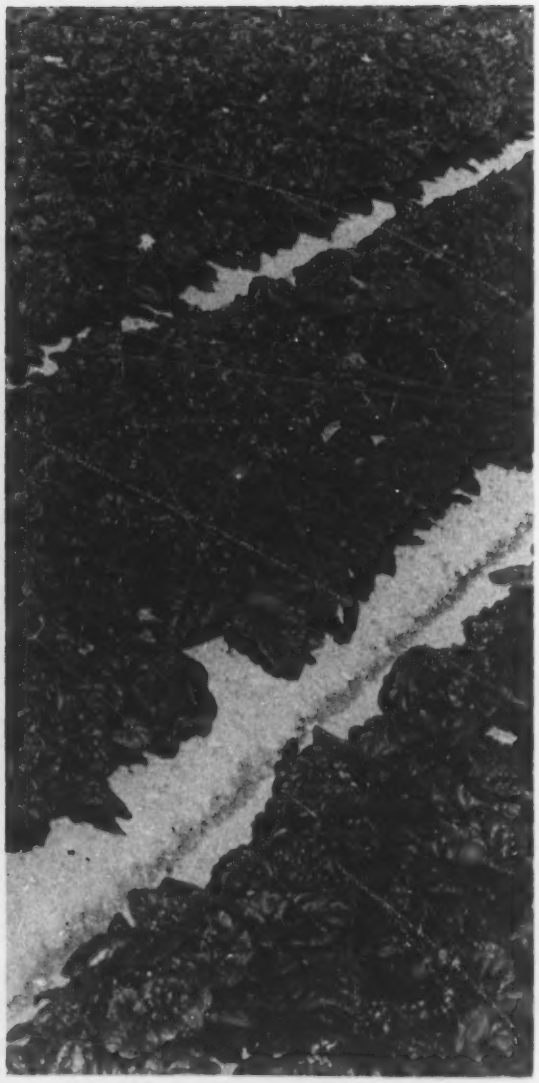
Ranking New Jersey's principal fresh market vegetables by value of production, there were some changes from 1991. Indications showed that Jersey Fresh tomatoes were first with $21.4 million, bell peppers were second with $13.6 million, sweet corn ranked third with $11.8 million, cucumbers were fourth with $8.5 million, and ranking fifth was cabbage with $4.4 million.

Acres harvested for Jersey fresh tomatoes totaled 4,800 acres, unchanged from 1991. Yield per acre averaged 125 hundredweight, up 25 percent from the previous year. Production, at 600,000 hundredweight, was up 120,000 hundredweight from 1991. The season average price rose 37 percent from 1991, up to $35.70 per hundredweight. The value of fresh market tomato production was $21.4 million.

The bell pepper growers in New Jersey harvested 5,300 acres in 1992, a 300 acres increase from the 5,000 acres harvested in 1991. The yield was 115 hundredweight per acre, up 25 hundredweight from a year earlier. Production was up 36 percent from the previous year to 610,000 hundredweight as a result of higher harvested acres and yield. Prices were slightly lower resulting in a total value of $13.6 million, up 22 percent from 1991.

Acres harvested for Garden State sweet corn totaled 9,000 acres, unchanged from 1991. Sweet corn production was up seven percent to 810,000 hundredweight as a result of higher yield than a year ago. However, the season average price was six percent lower, resulting in less than a one percent increase in total value to $11.8 million.

Processing Vegetables: Harvested acreage in 1992 of the six major processing vegetables (tomatoes, carrots, cucumbers, green peas, snap beans, and baby lima beans) totaled 7,760 acres compared with 9,520 acres in 1991, down 18 percent. The sharpest decline in harvested acres



was processing tomatoes with a decrease of 1,100 acres from the previous year. Total production, at 70,170 tons, was an 8 percent decrease from 76,260 tons in 1991. The season average price was $118.80 per ton compared with $122.00 per ton in 1991, down $3.20. The 1992 value of production at $8.3 million was down 10 percent from 1991 as a result of lower production and season average prices.

National Ranking: Starting from 1992, the National Agricultural Statistics Service included the estimates of fresh market snap beans, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole and endive, bell peppers, and spinach in national estimates. The following chart is the ranking of New Jersey fresh market vegetables by utilized production.

1992 New Jersey
Fresh Market Vegetable Ranking

Crop	% of U.S. Total	Rank
Eggplant	21.7	2
Escarole/Endive	24.4	3
Asparagus	2.2	4
Bell Peppers	4.5	4
Spinach	7.9	4
Cucumbers	4.8	6
Head Lettuce	0.6	6
Sweet Corn	4.7	7
Snap Beans	3.9	8
Tomatoes	1.7	8
Cabbage	2.5	10

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1987-1992

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
ASPARAGUS, Jan - June, fresh market and processing						
1987	1,800	18	32	65.30	2,090	1,161
1988	1,700	20	34	66.50	2,261	1,330
1989	1,500	25	38	64.80	2,462	1,641
1990	1,400	23	32	68.00	2,176	1,554
1991	1,400	17	24	75.90	1,822	1,301
1992	1,300	23	30	110.00	3,300	2,538
CABBAGE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1987	3,000	240	720	10.80	7,776	2,592
1988	2,700	240	648	12.80	8,294	3,072
1989	2,600	225	585	15.70	9,185	3,533
1990	2,700	230	621	10.20	6,334	2,346
1991	2,800	210	588	15.80	9,290	3,318
1992	2,600	180	468	9.30	4,352	1,674
CUCUMBERS, July - Dec, fresh market						
1987	2,200	160	352	18.80	6,618	3,008
1988	2,300	125	288	16.10	4,637	2,016
1989	2,000	115	230	16.30	3,749	1,875
1990	2,000	140	280	14.50	4,060	2,030
1991	2,200	135	297	13.10	3,891	1,769
1992	2,200	200	440	19.40	8,536	3,880
EGGPLANT, July - Dec, fresh market						
1987	900	180	162	20.40	3,305	3,672
1988	900	165	149	22.00	3,278	3,642
1989	900	145	131	21.40	2,803	3,114
1990	900	170	153	14.30	2,188	2,431
1991	900	160	144	22.70	3,269	3,632
1992	1,000	180	180	18.00	3,240	3,240
ESCAROLE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1987	900	160	144	23.30	3,355	3,728
1988	800	165	132	21.50	2,838	3,548
1989	800	145	116	26.20	3,039	3,799
1990	900	170	153	19.40	2,968	3,298
1991	800	165	132	19.00	2,508	3,135
1992	900	145	131	21.70	2,843	3,159
LETTUCE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1987	2,600	140	364	13.30	4,841	1,862
1988	2,600	170	442	11.60	5,127	1,972
1989	2,100	140	294	15.40	4,528	2,156
1990	2,400	135	324	12.30	3,985	1,660
1991	2,500	145	363	13.30	4,828	1,931
1992	2,100	175	368	11.80	4,342	2,068
PEPPERS, bell July - Dec, fresh market and processing						
1987	6,100	80	488	22.20	10,834	1,776
1988	5,400	77	416	24.80	10,317	1,911
1989	5,000	76	380	29.30	11,134	2,227
1990	5,400	80	432	25.20	10,886	2,016
1991	5,000	90	450	24.80	11,160	2,232
1992	5,300	115	610	22.30	13,606	2,567

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1987-1992

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
			SNAP BEANS, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1987	5,300	35	186	31.00	5,766	1,088
1988	4,100	32	131	36.70	4,808	1,173
1989	4,900	29	142	36.60	5,197	1,061
1990	5,000	29	145	32.00	4,640	928
1991	4,800	24	115	23.90	2,749	573
1992	4,500	30	135	29.70	4,010	891
			SPINACH, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1987	2,400	65	156	26.80	4,181	1,742
1988	2,000	75	150	21.50	3,225	1,613
1989	1,900	65	124	34.20	4,241	2,232
1990	2,000	78	156	28.20	4,399	2,200
1991	2,000	75	150	31.00	4,650	2,325
1992	2,000	90	180	23.90	4,302	2,151
			SWEET CORN, July - Dec, fresh market			
1987	11,300	80	904	13.50	12,204	1,080
1988	10,000	62	620	16.70	10,354	1,035
1989	8,600	62	533	17.80	9,487	1,103
1990	9,500	78	741	14.10	10,448	1,100
1991	9,000	84	756	15.50	11,718	1,302
1992	9,000	90	810	14.60	11,826	1,314
			TOMATOES, July - Dec, fresh market			
1987	5,100	95	485	25.70	12,465	2,444
1988	5,200	78	406	32.50	13,195	2,538
1989	5,100	85	434	31.00	13,454	2,638
1990	5,000	115	575	29.10	16,733	3,347
1991	4,800	100	480	26.00	12,480	2,600
1992	4,800	125	600	35.70	21,420	4,463
			TOMATOES, for processing 1/			
1987	2,900	19.40	56,260	72.00	4,051	1,397
1988	3,300	12.70	41,910	75.00	3,143	952
1989	3,000	10.53	31,590	88.60	2,799	933
1990	3,300	17.28	57,020	96.30	5,491	1,664
1991	2,600	18.20	47,320	91.20	4,316	1,660
1992	1,500	22.40	33,600	83.70	2,812	1,875
			CUCUMBERS, for processing 1/			
1987	560	8.75	4,900	194.00	951	1,698
1988	580	6.02	3,490	197.00	688	1,186
1989	670	6.14	4,110	195.00	801	1,196
1990	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1991	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1992	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price are in tons.
2/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: TOMATOES, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Fresh market --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Hunterdon	150	100	100	100	100	100
Morris	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sussex	150	200	150	200	100	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	500	300	100	200	500	600
Middlesex	150	200	200	200	200	200
Monmouth	500	500	500	400	400	400
Ocean	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	200	400	400	400	400	300
Cumberland	500	300	200	400	300	400
Gloucester	1,300	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,400
Salem	900	700	1,000	700	500	700
Other counties	550	700	650	700	500	500
STATE	5,100	5,200	5,100	5,000	4,800	4,800
			-- Processing --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	500	600	500	250	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	200	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
Cumberland	500	700	800	700	900	500
Gloucester	900	600	400	500	200	300
Salem	1,000	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	500
Other counties	100	100	100	200	150	---
STATE	2,900	3,300	3,000	3,300	2,600	1,500
			-- Total --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Hunterdon	150	100	100	100	100	100
Morris	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sussex	150	200	150	200	100	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	700	800	700	700	750	800
Middlesex	150	200	200	200	200	200
Monmouth	500	500	500	400	400	400
Ocean	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	400	400	400	400	300
Camden	300	300	300	300	200	200
Cumberland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	900
Gloucester	2,200	2,300	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,700
Salem	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,100	1,600	1,200
Other counties	350	500	450	600	450	300
STATE	8,000	8,500	8,100	8,300	7,400	6,300

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	200	150	150	150	150
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	100	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	200	150	200	200	200	150
Gloucester	600	700	600	500	500	450
Salem	450	450	400	400	400	350
Other counties	250	100	150	150	150	200
STATE	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,300

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	100	100	100	100	2/	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	350	300	200	200	200	200
Middlesex	150	100	100	100	100	2/
Monmouth	400	350	350	400	400	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	350	300	300	400	450
Cumberland	800	800	850	900	1,000	950
Gloucester	300	300	300	300	300	350
Salem	200	200	200	200	100	200
Other counties	300	200	200	200	300	150
STATE	3,000	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,600

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LETTUCE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	200	250	200	200	200	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Monmouth	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	350	250	300	300	300
Cumberland	1,700	1,650	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,400
Gloucester	100	150	150	200	200	100
Salem	150	100	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other counties	150	100	100	200	200	100
STATE	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,400	2,500	2,100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	---	---
Essex	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hunterdon	400	300	300	300	300	300
Morris	600	600	500	500	600	600
Somerset	200	200	100	200	200	150
Sussex	800	800	700	800	800	700
Warren	500	500	600	500	600	600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,000	2,500	1,900	2,200	1,900	1,900
Mercer	400	100	200	100	300	200
Middlesex	400	300	300	300	300	450
Monmouth	1,200	1,100	900	900	800	700
Ocean	200	200	100	200	200	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	400	300	400	400	500
Camden	500	400	300	400	300	400
Cape May	300	200	100	200	200	200
Cumberland	500	500	400	500	300	300
Gloucester	1,000	1,000	900	1,000	800	800
Salem	800	800	800	800	900	1,000
Other counties	---	---	100	100	100	100
STATE	11,300	10,000	8,600	9,500	9,000	9,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEPPERS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	100	150
Monmouth	400	300	300	300	200	350
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	500	400	350	400	400	700
Camden	150	100	100	100	200	200
Cumberland	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,100
Gloucester	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,300
Salem	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,200
Other counties	350	300	250	300	300	300
STATE	6,100	5,400	5,000	5,400	5,000	5,300

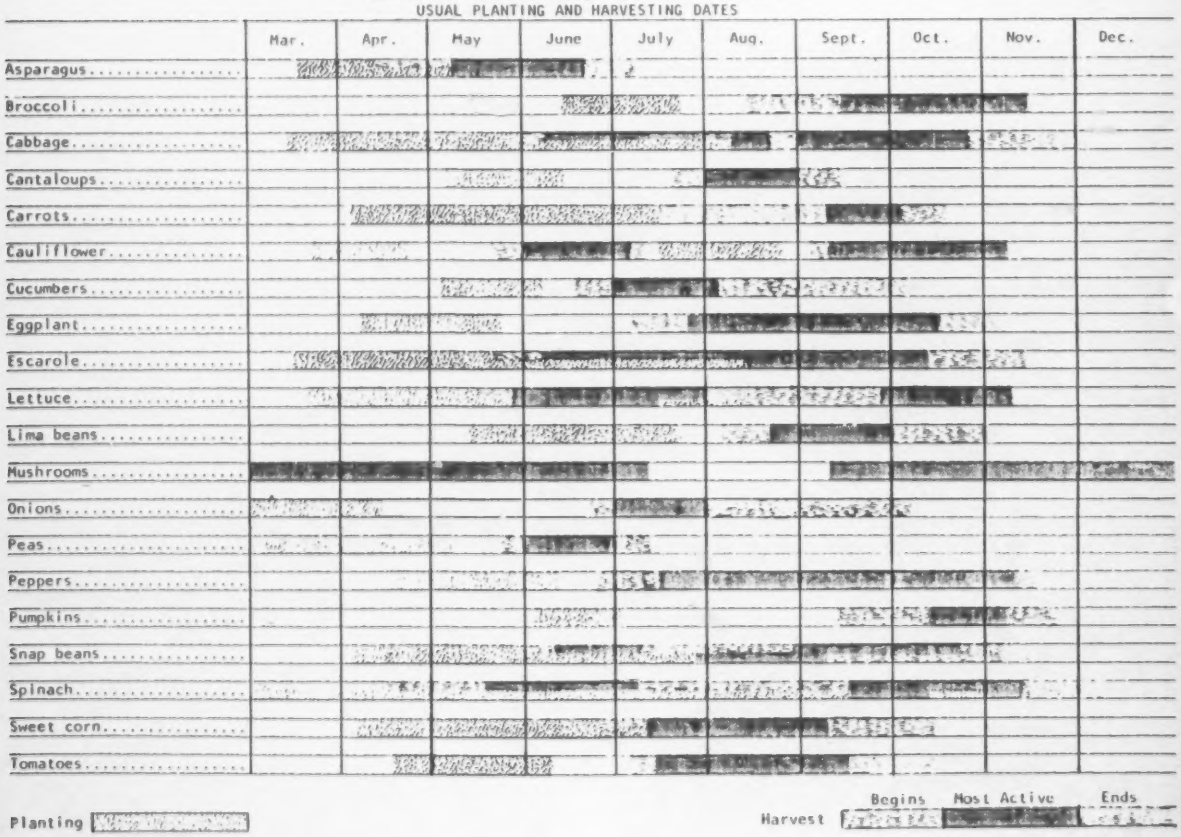
1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1987-1992

Year	Acres harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value ($1,000)		
	Fresh market 1/	Processing 2/	Total 3/	Fresh market 1/	Processing 2/	Total 3/	Fresh market 1/	Processing 2/	Total 3/
1987	41,600	3,460	55,080	199.7	61.2	299.0	73,435	5,002	83,505
1988	37,700	3,880	48,680	170.8	45.4	239.6	68,334	3,831	75,913
1989	35,400	3,670	44,870	150.4	35.7	205.6	69,279	3,600	76,278
1990	37,200	3,300	48,180	180.6	57.0	272.0	68,817	5,491	79,455
1991	36,200	2,600	45,720	175.0	47.3	251.2	68,365	4,316	77,672
1992	35,700	1,500	43,460	197.6	28.9	267.8	81,774	2,812	90,110

1/ Fresh market vegetable crops include asparagus, snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplants, escarole, lettuce, peppers, spinach, and tomatoes.
2/ 1987 - 1989 include tomatoes and cucumbers for pickles; 1990 - 1992 tomatoes only.
3/ 1987, 1991, 1992 includes those crops listed under 1/, 2/, processing carrots, processing green peas and processing sweet corn; 1988 - 1990 include those crops listed under 1/, 2/, processing carrots, and processing green peas.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PROCESSING
USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



Fruit

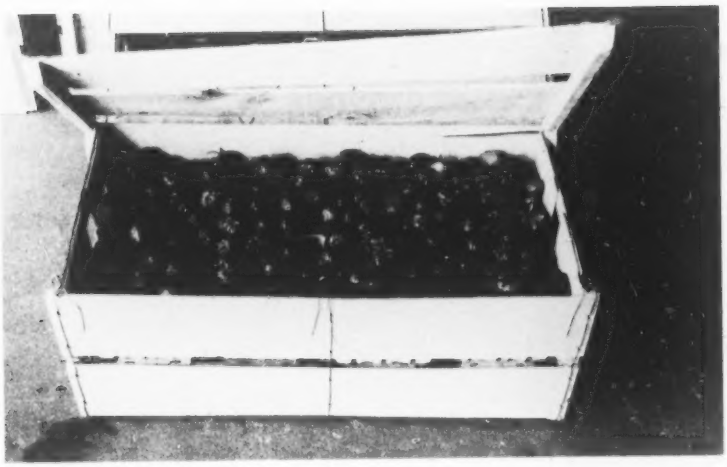
There were five major fruit and berry crops grown in the Garden State: apples, peaches, blueberries, cranberries, and strawberries. Overall weather conditions were generally favorable for fruit and berry crops during 1992. However, the early frost damaged some of the blueberries and cranberries and wet conditions in late spring interrupted the harvest of strawberries.

Total production of the five fruit and berry crops during 1992 amounted to 214.3 million pounds, down 22 percent from 1991 production of 273.6 million pounds. Value of utilized production of the above crops (excluding cranberries) totaled $56.9 million, a loss of $10.3 million from 1991 total of $67.2 million.

Ranking crops by value of utilized production results in peaches first with $25.5 million. Cranberries ranked second with $23.1 million while blueberries ranked third with $21.8 million. Apples and strawberries ranked fourth and fifth with $7.3 million and $1.7 million, respectively.

New Jersey apple production totaled 55.0 million pounds in 1992. Utilized production, at 54.0 million pounds accounted for 98 percent of total production. This was a sharp decline from the high production level last year and 8 percent less than 1990. In 1992, Gloucester county was the leading producer, accounting for 23.0 million pounds or 42 percent of the State's total production. Burlington and Cumberland counties were tied for second with production at 5.0 million pounds. Atlantic county ranked third with production at 3.5 million pounds while Camden and Sussex were tied at fourth with 3.0 million pounds. Monmouth county ranked fifth with 2.8 million pounds.

Total peach production in the Garden State was 85.0 million pounds in 1992. Production not utilized was estimated at 5.0 million pounds which accounts for 6 percent of the total production. The value of utilized production totaled $25.5 million, a decrease of $1.8 million from the 1991 value of $27.3 million. Gloucester county was the



leading peach growing county in the state with production of 40.0 million pounds or 47 percent of the total state production. Cumberland and Camden counties ranked second and third with production of 13.0 million and 12.5 million pounds, respectively.

The 1992 blueberry production was estimated at 24.0 million pounds, a decrease of 8.0 million pounds from the 32.0 million pounds produced in 1991. Value of the 1992 utilized crop was $21.8 million compared with $24.2 million in 1991, down 10 percent. Atlantic and Burlington counties were the two leading blueberry producing counties. The season average price of 94.9 cents per pound was up 21 percent from 78.2 cent per pound in 1991.

New Jersey cranberry growers produced a crop of 478,000 barrels in 1992, a record crop with an increase of 150,000 barrels or 46 percent from last year. The value of utilized production was $23.1 million, up 49 percent from $15.5 million in 1991. Burlington county is the major cranberry producing area in the Garden State.

Strawberry growers harvested 25,000 hundredweight of strawberries in 1992. This was an increase of 6,000 hundredweight from the 1991 total and 4,000 hundredweight more than 1990. The area harvested, at 500 acres, remained the same from the 1991 and 1990 total. The season average price was $67.40 per hundredweight this year. The value of utilized production was at $1.7 million compared with $1.3 million in 1991.

1992 New Jersey Fruit Ranking

Crop	Rank
Blueberries	2
Cranberries	3
Freestone Peaches	5
Commercial Apples	21

NEW JERSEY: FRUIT AND BERRY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE, 1987-1992

Crop year	Production 1/		Utilization		Season average price per unit 3/	Value of utilized production ($1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 2/	Processed		
			APPLES (million pounds)			
1987	80.0	77.0	37.0	40.0	12.4	9,520
1988	65.0	60.0	20.0	40.0	12.0	7,220
1989	48.0	43.0	22.0	21.0	15.3	6,579
1990	60.0	59.0	20.5	38.5	13.0	7,672
1991	92.0	87.0	45.0	42.0	16.6	14,409
1992	55.0	54.0	27.0	27.0	13.5	7,290
			PEACHES (million pounds)			
1987	80.0	76.0	76.0	4/	22.7	17,284
1988	85.0	80.0	80.0	4/	24.4	19,524
1989	70.0	65.0	65.0	4/	34.6	22,512
1990	45.0	37.5	37.5	4/	40.9	15,324
1991	115.0	108.0	108.0	4/	25.3	27,324
1992	85.0	80.0	80.0	4/	31.7	25,500
			BLUEBERRIES (thousand pounds)			
1987	23,000	23,000	16,900	6,100	82.8	19,053
1988	22,000	21,000	14,000	7,000	102.0	21,350
1989	30,000	27,500	17,000	10,500	89.3	24,560
1990	24,000	23,500	19,000	4,500	82.7	19,435
1991	32,000	31,000	21,500	9,500	78.2	24,235
1992	24,000	23,000	13,000	10,000	94.9	21,820
			STRAWBERRIES (thousand cwt)			
1987	42	42	42	---	68.00	2,856
1988	32	32	32	---	72.20	2,310
1989	18	18	18	---	69.90	1,258
1990	21	21	21	---	87.50	1,838
1991	19	19	19	---	67.00	1,273
1992	25	25	25	---	67.40	1,685
			CRANBERRIES (thousand barrels)			
1987	280.0	280.0	---	279.0	45.10	12,628
1988	370.0	370.0	---	363.0	45.10	16,687
1989	292.0	292.0	---	290.0	41.00	11,972
1990	323.0	323.0	---	315.0	43.00	13,889
1991	328.0	328.0	---	320.0	47.50	15,533
1992	478.0	478.0	---	474.0	48.40	23,135

1/ Difference between total production and that having utilized value is economic abandonment and/or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.
2/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.
3/ Price for apples, peaches and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel.
4/ Included in fresh utilization.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992 1/

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Hunterdon	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.0
Morris	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0
Sussex	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.0	7.0	3.0
Warren	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.0
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	11.5	10.0	5.5	7.5	17.0	5.0
Mercer	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.0
Middlesex	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	2.0
Monmouth	7.5	7.0	4.8	3.2	6.0	2.8
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	5.0	6.5	4.0	3.5	6.0	3.5
Camden	5.0	4.3	3.1	5.0	5.0	3.0
Cumberland	5.5	6.0	4.4	7.0	6.0	5.0
Gloucester	26.0	17.1	14.0	24.0	33.0	23.0
Salem	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.0
Other counties	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5
STATE	80.0	65.0	48.0	60.0	92.0	55.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL PEACH PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992 1/

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Hunterdon	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5
Morris	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sussex	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5
Warren	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4.6	4.2	5.0	3.1	7.2	4.8
Mercer	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Middlesex	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Monmouth	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	11.0	12.0	9.0	4.2	13.6	9.0
Camden	9.0	9.0	5.3	3.9	10.0	12.5
Cumberland	10.0	12.0	13.0	11.2	16.6	13.0
Gloucester	37.5	39.0	31.0	18.0	60.0	40.0
Other counties	3.0	3.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.0
STATE	80.0	85.0	70.0	45.0	115.0	85.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
Burlington	2,900	2,800	2,900	2,900	3,000	2,300
Atlantic	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,500
Other counties	700	700	800	800	800	800
STATE	7,600	7,700	7,800	7,900	8,200	7,600
			-- Yield per acre (lbs) --			
Burlington	2,600	2,200	3,450	2,450	3,800	2,170
Atlantic	3,480	3,420	4,610	3,850	4,230	3,780
Other counties	2,200	2,100	1,380	900	2,500	1,250
STATE	3,030	2,860	3,850	3,040	3,900	3,030
			-- Total production (1,000 lbs) --			
Burlington	7,540	6,160	10,000	7,250	11,400	5,000
Atlantic	13,920	14,370	18,900	15,990	18,600	17,000
Other counties	1,540	1,470	1,100	760	2,000	1,000
STATE	23,000	22,000	30,000	24,000	32,000	23,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

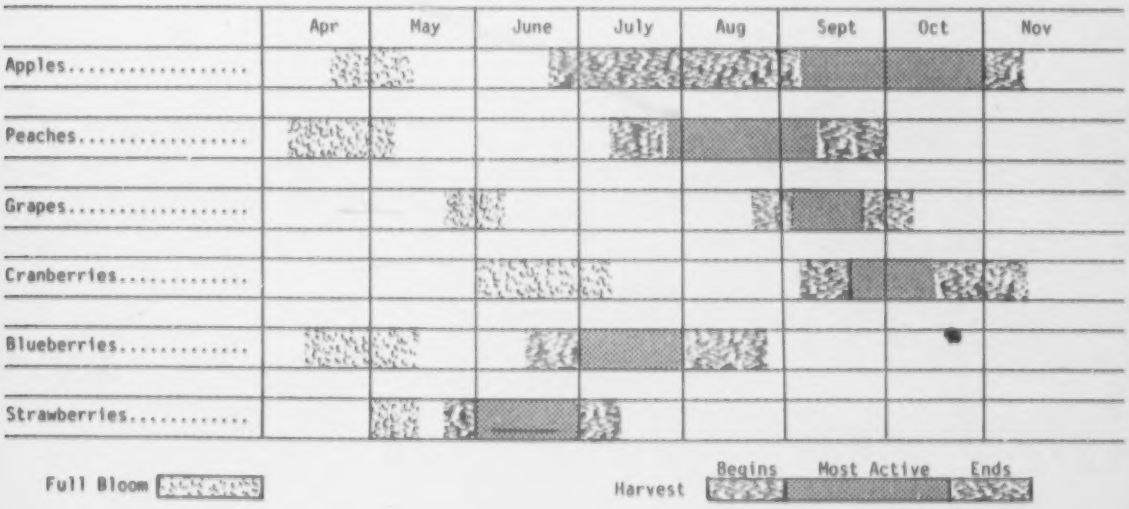
County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	100	75
Monmouth	100	100	100	100	100	75
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	100	50	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	150	100	100	100	100	75
Gloucester	100	100	100	100	100	75
Other counties	250	200	150	100	100	200
STATE	800	700	600	500	500	500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

CRANBERRY ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, BY STATES, 1987-1992

State	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- Acres harvested --			
NEW JERSEY	3,200	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300
Massachusetts	11,800	12,300	12,300	12,400	12,600	13,100
Wisconsin	8,100	9,100	9,200	9,400	9,700	9,800
Washington	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Oregon	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500
TOTAL ACREAGE	25,500	27,300	27,500	27,800	28,300	29,100
			-- Barrels per acre --			
NEW JERSEY	87.5	112.1	91.3	100.9	102.2	144.8
Massachusetts	122.8	151.3	147.6	109.9	156.8	144.0
Wisconsin	163.0	171.4	144.3	147.3	160.3	143.0
Washington	108.3	103.8	111.4	110.7	112.9	137.8
Oregon	118.3	118.5	131.4	150.0	145.0	192.0
AVERAGE YIELD	130.2	149.5	136.3	123.6	135.4	143.0
			-- Production (barrels) --			
NEW JERSEY	280,000	370,000	292,000	323,000	327,000	478,000
Massachusetts	1,449,000	1,861,000	1,815,000	1,363,000	1,976,000	1,887,000
Wisconsin	1,320,000	1,560,000	1,300,000	1,385,000	1,555,000	1,350,000
Washington	130,000	135,000	156,000	155,000	158,000	157,000
Oregon	142,000	154,000	184,000	210,000	203,000	288,000
TOTAL PRODUCTION	3,321,000	4,080,000	3,747,000	3,436,000	4,219,000	4,160,000

NEW JERSEY: FRUITS AND BERRIES, USUAL FULL BLOOM AND HARVESTING DATES



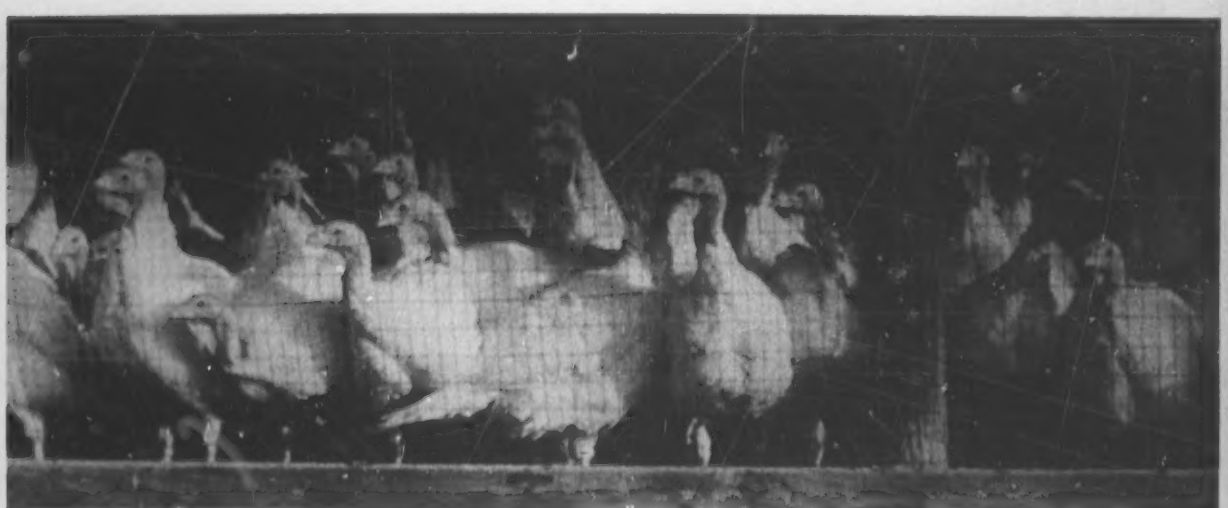
Livestock, Dairy and Poultry

All cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1993 in New Jersey were estimated at 75,000 head, up 5,000 head from a year ago. Value per head decreased to $805.00, down $40.00 from the 1992 level. Inventory value totaled $60.4 million, up $1.2 million or 2 percent from the previous year.

Milk cows remained the same as the previous year at 25,000 head while beef cows increased 1,000 head to 13,000 on January 1, 1993. Of the total cattle and calf inventory, cows that have calved accounted for 51 percent. Heifers weighing 500 pounds or more totaled 17,000 head, 23 percent of total inventory. Of these, 11,000 were milk cow replacements, 4,000 were beef cow replacements, and 2,000 were intended for slaughter. There were 5,000 steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 7 percent of all cattle and calves. Bulls at 500 pounds and greater numbered 2,000 head or 3 percent of the total inventory. Calves under 500 pounds accounted for the remaining 13,000 animals, 17 percent of all cattle and calves on January 1, 1993. The 1992 calf crop rose 1,000 head from 1991, totaling 33,000 head.

Milk production in the Garden State totaled 369 million pounds, up 4 percent from the 354 million pounds produced in 1991. The average number of milk cows remained unchanged at 25,000 head. Milk per cow averaged 14,760 in 1992 compared to 14,160 a year earlier. The leading milk producing counties continued to be Warren, Salem, Sussex, Hunterdon, and Burlington, accounting for 85 percent of the state's total. Value of production of milk totaled $50.9 million during 1992, compared with $49.6 million in 1991.

All hogs and pigs on New Jersey farms were up to 28,000 head on December 1, 1992. This number was up 4,000 head (17 percent) from the number of head on December 1, 1991. Value per head averaged $77.00, seven dollars less than a year



ago. The total inventory value amounted to $2.2 million, compared with $2.0 million the previous year. Of the total hogs and pigs on farms in the state, 7 percent were kept for breeding and 93 percent were market hogs. The New Jersey pig crop totaled 20,000, up 13 percent from 1991.

Sheep and lamb inventory numbers rose to 13,700 on January 1, 1993, up 700 head from one year earlier. Value per head, at $105.00 is unchanged from last year. Total inventory value of all sheep and lambs remained the same as January 1 1992 at $1.4 million.

Wool production increased since 1991, climbing to 70,000 pounds for 1992. This represents an increase of 3,000 pounds (4 percent) from 1991 Fleece weight average was down 0.4 pounds from 1991 to 6.7 pounds. Sheep shorn rose to 10,400 animals, up from the 9,500 recorded in 1991. The value of wool production in 1992 increased to $31,000, up $1,000 from 1991.

Egg production in the Garden State during 1992 increased to 515 million eggs, compared to 491 million eggs in 1991. Eggs per layer averaged 268, up from 266 the year before. Layers on New Jersey farms averaged 1.91 million during 1992, rising 4 percent from 1.84 million the preceding year. In 1992, poultry managers in the state received on average 70.0 cents per dozen eggs down 16 percent from the 83.0 cents per dozen received in 1991. This price reflects the average price received by egg producers for wholesale and retail sales of all sizes and grades of eggs. The value of egg production decreased to $30.0 million during 1992, down from $34.0 million in 1991.

Sales of chickens (excluding meat chickens) fell to 1.1 million, a loss of 0.4 million (27 percent) from the 1.5 million chickens sold in 1991. The average price received in 1991 was 7.0 cents per pound, down a penny from the 1991 average price received. Value of sales equaled $285,000 down $147,000 from the preceding year.

New Jersey turkey production in 1992 was 95,000 birds, up 5,000 birds from the number of turkeys raised in 1991. Turkey growers received an average price of 65.0 cents per pound compared with 72.0 cents the previous year. Value of production declined to $1.38 million, down slightly less than one percent from $1.39 million in 1991.

Honey production in the third colony amounted to 176,000 pounds, decreasing 49 percent from the 341,000 pounds produced in 1991. Tracheal mites and adverse weather conditions were the major reasons for the loss in production. Bee keepers received an average price of 96.0 cents per pound, up 7 pennies from last year. Subsequently, the value of production was also down, from the 1991 level of $303,000 to $169,000 in 1992.

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, 1988-1993

Item	Unit	Number or value					
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
				-- 1,000 --			
All cattle and calves	No.	80	75	70	70	70	75
Total value	$	54,000	56,625	55,650	55,650	59,150	60,375
Cows and heifers that have calved:							
Beef cows	No.	11	11	10	13	12	13
Milk cows	No.	31	30	26	25	25	25
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacements	No.	3	2	2	2	3	4
Milk cow replacements	No.	12	12	12	13	11	11
Other	No.	2	2	1	1	2	2
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	4	5	4	3	4	5
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Steers, heifers and bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	15	11	13	11	11	12
All hogs and pigs 2/	No.	40	33	30	25	24	28
Total value 2/	$	3,120	2,409	2,475	2,325	2,016	2,156
All sheep and lambs	No.	15.0	15.0	14.0	11.4	13.0	13.7
Total value	$	1,560	1,695	1,610	1,368	1,365	1,439
Ewes, 1 year and older	No.	9.0	9.0	9.5	7.6	8.8	9.5
Rams and wethers, 1 year and older	No.	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.8
Ewe lambs	No.	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.5
Wether and ram lambs	No.	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: SHEEP AND LAMBS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1988-1993

County	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	4,500	4,600	4,500	3,700	4,100	4,300
Morris	600	600	600	500	600	600
Somerset	2,000	1,600	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,100
Sussex	1,900	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,700	1,800
Warren	1,000	1,100	1,000	800	900	1,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	700	700	700	600	700	700
Mercer	600	700	700	500	600	600
Monmouth	700	800	800	500	600	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Gloucester	800	800	800	700	800	800
Salem	900	900	900	700	900	1,000
Other counties	1,300	1,500	1,200	900	1,000	1,100
STATE	15,000	15,000	14,000	11,400	13,000	13,700

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1988-1993

County	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	13,100	12,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	11,200
Morris	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500
Somerset	4,900	4,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,700
Sussex	13,300	11,800	13,500	13,500	13,600	14,600
Warren	15,200	14,500	14,000	14,400	14,400	15,400
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	8,500	8,000	6,500	6,400	6,400	6,900
Mercer	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100
Middlesex	700	600	500	500	500	500
Monmouth	1,600	1,500	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300
Ocean	800	800	500	400	400	400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,400	2,200	1,800	1,500	1,500	1,700
Gloucester	2,900	2,800	3,500	3,300	3,300	3,600
Salem	12,800	12,100	11,500	11,500	11,500	12,200
Other counties	700	600	500	800	800	900
STATE	80,000	75,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	75,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS AND PIGS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, DECEMBER 1, 1988-1993

County	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,800	2,600	2,000	1,900	2,100	2,500
Morris	800	600	400	300	300	300
Somerset	1,000	900	800	700	700	800
Sussex	1,200	800	900	800	700	800
Warren	900	800	600	500	500	600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2,800	2,300	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,900
Mercer	1,000	900	700	500	500	600
Middlesex	1,300	1,200	1,100	800	800	900
Monmouth	3,500	2,800	2,600	2,200	2,000	2,300
Ocean	1,500	1,200	1,000	700	600	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	700	600	500	300	300	400
Cape May	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,400	1,800
Cumberland	1,300	1,000	600	300	500	600
Gloucester	15,200	11,600	10,900	9,000	8,400	9,600
Salem	3,200	3,200	2,900	2,400	2,400	2,800
Other counties	600	500	400	400	300	400
STATE	40,000	33,000	30,000	25,000	24,000	28,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1987-1992

Item	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
CATTLE AND CALVES							
Calf crop	No.	36,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	33,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,500
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	16,500	14,000	14,500	11,500	12,000	11,000
Calves	No.	29,500	24,000	24,000	19,500	19,500	17,000
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	$	43.20	48.50	50.00	53.60	51.00	53.30
Calves	$	76.20	93.70	99.10	107.00	104.00	97.30
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	16,752	16,282	16,721	14,721	15,026	13,591
Gross income 4/	$1,000	17,518	17,156	17,409	15,613	15,682	14,312
HOGS AND PIGS							
Pig crop	No.	31,000	23,700	23,900	24,700	17,700	19,400
Inshipments 1/	No.	21,000	27,300	20,100	9,300	14,300	20,600
Marketings 2/	No.	44,000	51,000	42,000	34,000	29,000	30,000
Price per hundredweight	$	50.50	38.70	38.80	48.70	44.40	40.20
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	2,076	1,625	1,527	1,641	1,288	1,142
Gross income 4/	$1,000	2,480	2,322	1,783	1,807	1,452	1,398
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Lamb crop	No.	11,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	11,500
Inshipments 1/	No.	3,500	4,300	13,600	8,000	21,600	16,600
Marketings 2/							
Sheep	No.	700	700	9,900	8,300	7,000	7,000
Lambs	No.	9,100	12,300	12,600	11,600	20,000	17,000
Price per hundredweight							
Sheep	$	42.40	39.40	38.00	34.40	20.20	23.20
Lambs	$	58.80	73.20	68.20	60.70	56.20	57.60
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	381	806	1,230	982	1,132	782
Gross income 4/	$1,000	619	905	1,291	1,069	1,218	837
WOOL							
Sheep shorn	No.	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	9,500	10,400
Weight per fleece	Lb.	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.4	7.1	6.7
Wool produced	1,000 Lbs.	70	77	73	70	67	70
Price per pound 5/	$	.57	.92	.76	.40	.45	.44
Value 5/	$1,000	40	71	55	28	30	31

1/ Does not include inshipments for slaughter. 2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state. 3/ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.
4/ Includes value of meat used in farm households. 5/ Does not include incentive payments.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1991-1992 1/

Month	Cattle				Sheep and Lambs			
	1991		1992		1991		1992	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	1.9	2,882	1.8	2,179	7.8	762	9.1	823
February	1.7	2,017	1.6	1,984	6.6	627	7.8	698
March	1.8	2,211	1.8	2,186	9.4	825	9.9	923
April	1.9	2,353	1.7	2,076	8.4	807	12.5	1,064
May	1.8	2,240	1.6	1,972	8.9	912	8.5	762
June	1.6	2,003	1.7	2,085	8.0	761	11.1	1,020
July	1.7	2,159	1.8	2,177	9.2	796	10.4	913
August	1.6	2,061	1.9	2,358	8.5	845	9.6	865
September	1.7	2,073	1.8	2,182	9.0	889	10.1	954
October	2.0	2,417	1.9	2,292	9.7	924	10.1	957
November	1.7	2,073	1.8	2,125	8.7	767	8.8	796
December	1.9	2,332	2.1	2,406	10.2	842	10.8	957
TOTAL 2/	21.5	26,221	21.5	26,022	104.4	9,857	118.8	10,733

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2/ May not add due to rounding.
3/ No longer published after April 1991.

NEW JERSEY: SOWS FARROWED AND PIG CROP, 1987-1992

Year	December 1/ - May			June - November			Total pig crop (1,000)
	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	
1987	2.1	8.7	18.0	2.1	6.0	13.0	31.0
1988	2.5	5.2	13.1	1.5	7.1	10.6	23.7
1989	1.5	7.3	10.9	1.7	7.6	13.0	23.9
1990	1.6	7.3	11.6	1.6	8.2	13.1	24.7
1991	1.3	6.7	8.7	1.3	6.9	9.0	17.7
1992	1.0	6.6	6.6	2.1	6.2	13.0	19.6

1/ December preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 1987-1992

Year	Cattle	Milk cow	Beef cow	Hogs	Sheep
	-- Number of farms --				
1987	2,200	550	1,500	700	750
1988	2,000	500	1,600	700	800
1989	1,900	450	1,000	750	700
1990	2,000	450	1,000	700	700
1991	2,000	450	1,100	700	750
1992	2,100	450	1,200	700	800

NEW JERSEY: GRAIN CONCENTRATES FED DAILY TO DAIRY COWS, SPECIFIED DATES, 1987-1992

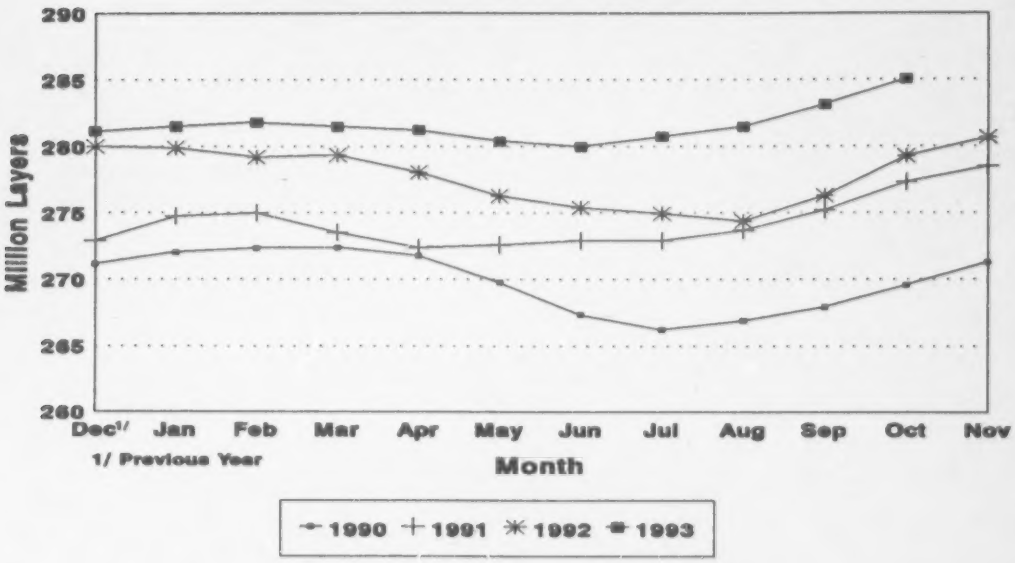
Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	-- Pounds per cow --			
1987	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.8
1988	14.6	14.8	12.9	15.6
1989	14.2	14.7	14.4	14.8
1990	13.3	14.6	13.3	13.3
1991	13.8	14.5	13.2	14.3
1992	14.5	13.8	13.1	13.9

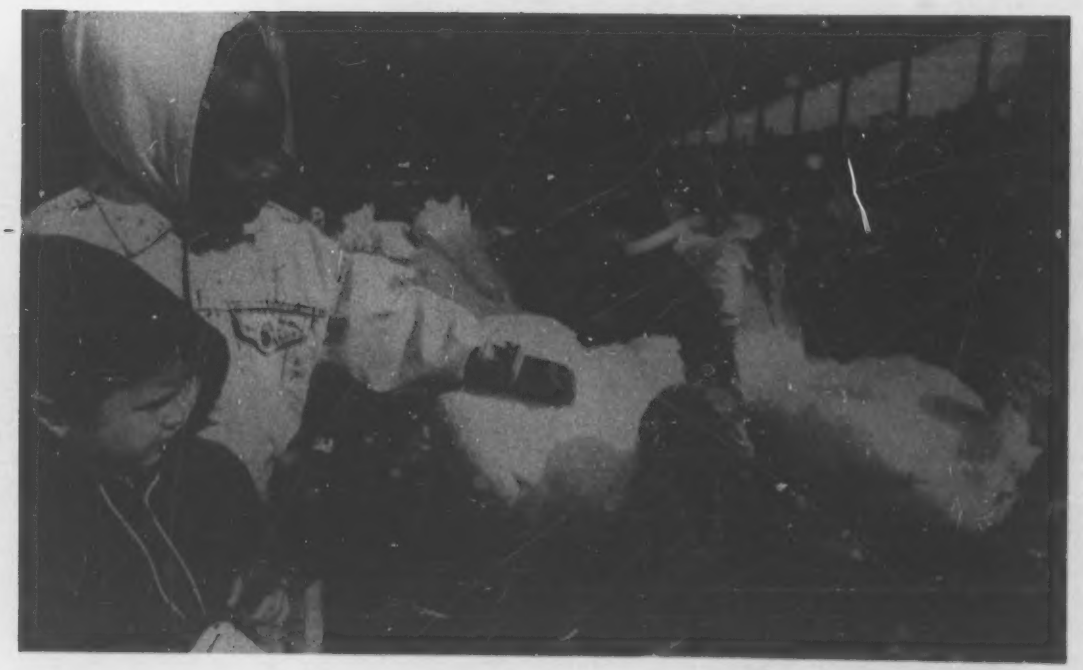
NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 1987-1992 1/

Year	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
1987	93	95	74	87	75	91	80
1988	79	99	52	41	66	83	79
1989	78	92	92	91	97	96	96
1990	90	94	99	91	97	93	94
1991	91	90	70	75	80	70	75
1992	96	91	64	92	95	84	90

1/ Condition as a percent of normal for the first of the month as reported on monthly surveys.

Average Number of Layers
United States, 1990 - 93





NEW JERSEY: MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1987-1992

Item	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
MILK PRODUCTION BY QUARTER							
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	34,000	31,000	29,000	26,000	25,000	25,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,260	3,350	3,340	3,500	3,640	3,680
Total milk production	Million lbs	111	104	97	91	91	92
April - June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	33,000	30,000	28,000	26,000	25,000	25,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,450	3,430	3,390	3,540	3,640	3,640
Total milk production	Million lbs	114	103	95	92	91	91
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	33,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	25,000	25,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,240	3,280	3,150	3,230	3,250	3,640
Total milk production	Million lbs	107	95	85	84	81	91
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	32,000	29,000	26,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,250	3,240	3,350	3,440	3,440	3,640
Total milk production	Million lbs	104	94	87	86	86	91
ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION							
Average number of milk cows	Number	33,000	30,000	28,000	26,000	25,000	25,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	13,212	13,200	13,000	13,577	13,960	14,760
Total milk production	Million lbs	436	396	364	352	354	369
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	5	3	5	4	5	5
Sold to plants	Million lbs	415	381	340	348 2/	349 2/	364
Sold directly to consumers	Million lbs	16	12	19	4/	4/	4/
Prices received for milk by farmers:							
Sold to plants and dealers (per cwt)	Dollars	13.10	13.40	15.10	15.3	14.00	13.80
Sold directly to consumers (per qt)	Cents	50.0	51.0	61.0	3/	3/	3/
				-- $1,000 --			
Cash receipts from milk:							
Sold to plants and dealers		54,365	51,054	51,340	53,397 2/	48,160	50,232 2/
Sold directly to consumers		3,721	2,847	5,391	3/	3/	3/
Total		58,086	53,901	56,731	53,397	48,160	50,232
Gross income (including home use) 5/		58,221	54,038	56,889	53,550	48,300	50,370
Total value (including milk fed to calves) 6/		58,760	54,312	57,521	54,009	48,860	50,922

1/ Includes milk produced by institutional herds.
2/ Includes sales direct to consumers by producers own herds.
3/ Discontinued.
4/ Not published.
5/ Cash receipt from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption and producer-churned butter
6/ Valued at averaged returns per 100 pounds of milk is combined marketings of milk and cream.

NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1987-1992

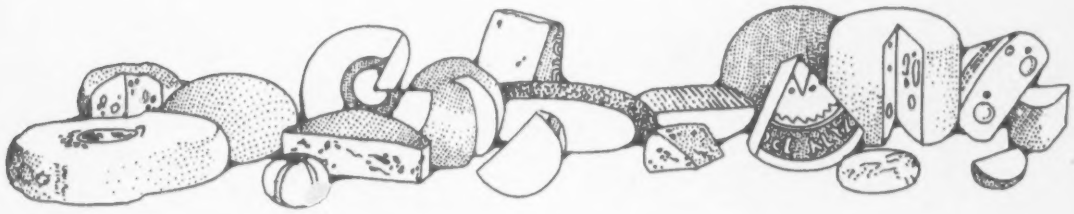
County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- Average number of milk cows --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	4,100	3,500	2,900	2,700	2,600	2,600
Morris	300	300	200	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100
Sussex	5,700	5,200	5,100	4,900	4,700	4,700
Warren	8,000	7,500	7,300	6,600	6,300	6,300
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,000	3,100	2,700	2,500	2,400	2,400
Middlesex	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	600	400	200	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	800	800	800	700	700	700
Gloucester	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Salem	5,700	5,900	5,700	5,300	5,000	5,000
Other counties	800	700	500	800	800	800
STATE	33,000	30,000	28,000	26,000	25,000	25,000
			-- Milk per cow (lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	13,200	13,140	13,100	13,300	13,890	14,460
Morris	13,000	13,000	13,000	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	13,530	13,330	13,330	13,640	13,730	14,270
Sussex	13,190	13,270	12,800	13,430	14,090	14,680
Warren	13,100	13,070	12,860	13,440	14,160	14,760
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	13,300	13,230	13,000	13,760	14,420	15,040
Middlesex	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	13,500	13,250	13,000	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	13,000	13,130	13,250	13,430	13,570	14,140
Gloucester	13,460	13,210	13,210	13,860	13,930	14,500
Salem	13,300	13,290	13,160	13,750	14,660	15,280
Other counties	12,500	13,430	12,800	13,130	13,130	13,750
STATE	13,212	13,200	13,000	13,540	14,160	14,760
			-- Total milk production (1,000 lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	54,100	46,000	38,000	35,900	36,100	37,600
Morris	3,900	3,900	2,600	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	23,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	15,100	15,700
Sussex	75,200	69,000	65,300	65,800	66,200	69,000
Warren	104,800	98,000	93,900	88,700	89,200	93,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	53,200	41,000	35,100	34,400	34,600	36,100
Middlesex	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	8,100	5,300	2,600	2/	2/	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	10,400	10,500	10,600	9,400	9,500	9,900
Gloucester	17,500	18,500	18,500	19,400	19,500	20,300
Salem	75,800	78,400	75,500	72,900	73,300	76,400
Other counties	10,000	9,400	6,400	10,500	10,500	11,000
STATE	436,000	396,000	364,000	352,000	354,000	369,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1987-1992

Products	Quantity made					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- 1,000 pounds --			
Cheese (excludes cottage cheese)	44,455	42,821	44,404	1/	45,088	11,107
			-- 1,000 gallons --			
Total ice cream	22,038	18,707	18,232	17,736	1/	1/
Ice milk	5,193	4,709	4,562	4,865	1/	1/
Milk sherbet	216	196	251	260	224	1/
Water ices	1/	1/	238	189	282	1/
Total ice cream mix	16,470	15,336	14,022	13,562	1/	1/

1/ Not published.



NEW JERSEY: LAYERS, EGGS PER LAYER AND PRODUCTION, BY QUARTER, 1987-1992

Item	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
December 1/ - February							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,860	1,700	1,675	1,600	1,850	1,850
Eggs per layer	Eggs	6,327	6,579	6,268	6,625	6,498	6,834
Total egg production	Million eggs	118	112	105	106	121	126
March - May							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,800	1,800	1,650	1,500	1,825	1,925
Eggs per layer	Eggs	6,394	6,725	6,424	6,933	6,734	6,808
Total egg production	Million eggs	115	121	106	104	123	131
June - August							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,800	1,875	1,700	1,600	1,863	1,935
Eggs per layer	Eggs	6,808	7,001	6,588	7,000	6,633	6,688
Total egg production	Million eggs	123	131	112	112	124	129
September - November							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,725	1,800	1,725	1,800	1,838	1,933
Eggs per layer	Eggs	6,871	6,761	6,608	6,666	6,743	6,697
Total egg production	Million eggs	119	122	114	120	124	129

1/ December, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1987-1992 1/

Item	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
EGGS							
Number of layers 2/	Thou.	1,796	1,794	1,687	1,624	1,844	1,916
Eggs per layer	No.	264	271	258	272	267	268
Eggs produced	Mil.	475	486	437	442	493	515
Price per dozen	Cents	63.0	59.0	74.0	85.0	83.0	70.0
Gross income 3/	$1,000	24,937	23,895	26,948	31,308	33,961	30,042
CHICKENS							
Number sold	Thou.	1,060	1,230	1,250	1,100	1,500	1,100
Pounds sold	Thou.	4,452	4,920	5,125	4,200	5,400	4,070
Price per pound	Cents	18.0	19.0	17.0	8.0	8.0	7.0
Gross income 3/	$1,000	801	935	871	343	432	285
TURKEYS							
Number raised - total ..	Thou.	115	100	100	100	90	95
Pounds produced 4/	Thou.	2,576	2,430	2,440	2,140	1,935	2,128
Price per pound	Cents	100.0	102.0	93.0	90.0	72.0	65.0
Gross income 3/	$1,000	2,576	2,479	2,269	1,926	1,393	1,383
TOTAL GROSS INCOME 3/	$1,000	28,314	27,309	30,088	33,577	35,786	31,710

1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish.
2/ Average number on hand during the year.
3/ Includes value of production used in farm households.
4/ Includes home consumption.

NEW JERSEY: CHICKENS ON FARMS AND VALUE, DECEMBER 1, 1987-1992

Class	Number and value					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	-- 1,000 --					
All Chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,750	1,850	1,900	1,945	2,105	2,200
Hens one year old and older	1,070	735	550	610	910	1,070
Pullets of laying age	580	965	1,150	1,290	890	875
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,800	1,945
Pullets over 3 months old but not yet laying .	90	25	90	30	175	240
Pullets less than 3 months of age	5	120	105	10	5/	5
Other Chickens	5	5	5	5	5	10
	-- $1,000 --					
TOTAL VALUE	3,850	4,533	4,845	4,474	4,240	4,620

5/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: BEES AND HONEY, NUMBER OF COLONIES PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1988 - 1992

Year	Bees	Honey (All color classes)			
	Number of Colonies (thou.)	Yield per Colony (lbs.)	Total production (thou. lbs.)	Average price per pound (cents)	Value of prod. (thou. dol.)
1988	30	31	930	84	781
1989	25	23	575	69	397
1990	15	21	315	90	284
1991	11	31	341	89	303
1992	8	22	176	96	169

Farm Income and Expenses

Cash receipts from all New Jersey commodities in 1992 totaled $656.9 million. This was a slight decrease from the 1991 cash receipt total of $658.2 million. Decreased cash receipts for greenhouse, nursery, and sod products which, were affected by the weak economy, offset increases in receipts for horses, dairy products, field crops, vegetables, and fruit.

Receipts for field crops in 1992 totaled $69.6 million compared with $65.3 million in 1991, an increase of 7 percent. Increases in receipts were shown for all field crops except soybeans. Good growing conditions resulted in record yields for corn, rye, and barley. The decrease in soybean receipts was the result of lower prices and yields in 1992 despite a 5,000 acre increase in harvested acres from 1991.

Income from vegetables totaled $132.3 million in 1992 compared with the 1991 value of $116.4 million a 14 percent increase for the second year in a row. Large increases in receipts for fresh market tomatoes, asparagus, cucumbers and snap beans were the result of significant price increases from 1991. Cash receipts for cabbage declined $4.9 million from 1991 due to decreased acreage, yield, and price. Reductions in acres harvested and prices for processing tomatoes and other processed vegetables resulted in lower returns in 1992. Cash receipts for miscellaneous vegetables increased 14 percent to $42.8 million from $37.7 million in 1991.

Cash receipts from all fruits and berries totaled $81.1 million in 1992, up 2 percent from 1991 returns of $79.2 million. Receipts for 1992 peaches were $25.5 million down 7 percent from $27.3 million in 1991. Peach prices were higher in 1992 than in 1991 but production was 30 million pounds lower. Blueberry receipts were down $2.4 million to $21.8 million due to lower production. Cranberry receipts in 1992 increased $7.2 million from 1991 to $22.8 million due to a record crop. Income from apples decreased to $8.3 million from $9.7 million in 1991. Strawberry receipts increased to $1.7 million while cash receipts for other fruits and berries declined slightly.

Cash receipts from livestock and poultry and their products totaled $192.4 million, slightly lower than the $193.0 million in 1991. Receipts from the equine industry, excluding purse and stake payments totaled $92.3 million, up 5 percent from $87.9 million in 1991.

Dairy products were the second largest category with 1992 cash receipts of $50.2 million, up 3 percent from $48.9 million in 1991. Cash receipts from all poultry and eggs was $33.1 million, down 12 percent from 1991 while cash receipts from cattle and calves decreased 10 percent from 1991 to $13.6 million in 1992.

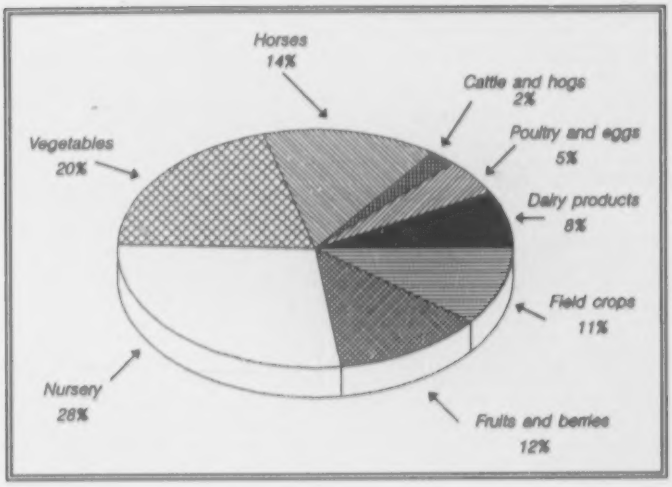
Total production expenditures in 1992 were $557.3 million compared with $564.6 million in 1991. This decrease of 1 percent was primarily attributable to a decrease in fertilizer and lime and miscellaneous expenses. By component, the increases between 1991 and 1992 were: feed purchased - $0.5 million; livestock and poultry - $0.7 million; repairs and maintenance $5.3 million; hired labor -$2.2 million; depreciation and capital consumption - $2.2 million; and taxes on farm property - $2.3 million; Decreases in operating expenses between 1991 and 1992 occurred for: seed purchased, down $1.2 million; fertilizer and lime, down $13.4 million; pesticides, down $0.6 million; interest on farm mortgage debt, down $1.0 million; net rent to non farm landlords, down $0.3

million; and miscellaneous expenses, down $4.0 million.

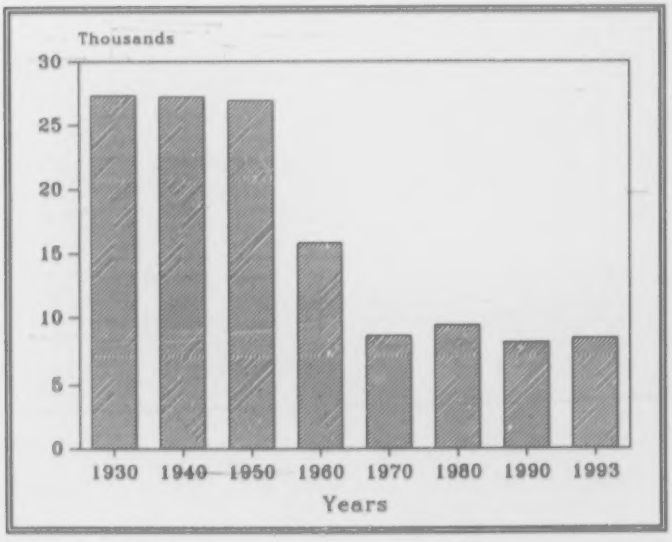
On the income side, cash receipts in 1992, at $656.9 million were down slightly from the 1991 total of $658.2 million. Government payments increased from $4.1 million to $10.7 million in 1992 due to increases in federal disaster programs. Non-money income increased from $57.4 million in 1991 to $58.1 million in 1992. Other farm income in 1992 was $31.9 million, up from $30.4 million in 1991. Total gross farm income in 1992 was $769.8 million which was up 2 percent from $751.4 million in 1991. Total net farm income in 1992 was $212.5 million which was up 14 percent from $186.9 million in 1991.

The total value of New Jersey farmland and buildings was estimated at $3.99 billion on January 1, 1993. This was an decrease of 5 percent from $4.20 billion a year earlier. The average value per acre was $4,536, down $238 or 5 percent from the 1992 value $4,774 per acre. This is the second highest average value per acre in the nation behind Rhode Island at $4,894.

New Jersey Cash Receipts
1992



Number of Farms in New Jersey
1930 - 1993



NEW JERSEY: FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES, 1987-1992

Item	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- million dollars --			
CURRENT FARM OPERATING EXPENSES						
Feed purchased	31.2	34.6	32.5	33.6	33.9	34.4
Livestock and poultry	4.9	4.4	6.6	4.4	4.8	5.5
Seed purchased	19.3	24.0	26.1	26.9	30.5	29.3
Fertilizer and lime	24.0	28.7	33.7	34.2	38.8	25.4
Pesticides	17.3	15.4	18.0	18.6	21.2	20.6
Repairs & maintenance	33.5	40.2	43.1	47.6	48.2	53.5
Hired labor	83.3	89.6	95.2	108.9	105.6	107.8
Depreciation and capital consumption	78.4	88.4	90.6	89.4	90.8	93.0
Taxes on farm property	29.0	30.7	33.7	38.3	39.2	41.5
Interest on farm mortgage debt	22.6	21.7	21.3	19.4	16.7	15.7
Net rent to non-farm landlords	-5.2	-3.2	-2.6	0.9	2.2	1.9
Miscellaneous	107.6	124.0	136.0	143.4	132.7	128.7
TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES	445.9	498.5	534.2	565.6	564.6	557.3

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING, 1987-1992

Item	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- million dollars --			
Cash receipts from farm marketings	628.1	642.6	659.6	648.8	658.2	656.9
Government payments 1/	11.4	10.8	21.5	15.7	4.1	10.7
Non-money income 2/	44.9	60.5	58.8	58.4	57.4	58.1
Other farm income 3/	23.4	25.4	27.2	33.2	30.4	31.9
Net change in farm inventories	-8.6	-11.1	-1.1	3.1	1.4	12.2
Farm production expenses	446.0	498.5	534.2	565.6	564.6	557.3
TOTAL GROSS FARM INCOME	699.2	728.2	765.9	759.2	751.4	769.8
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	253.2	229.7	231.7	193.6	186.9	212.5
RETURNS TO OPERATORS	239.8	205.8	209.8	173.0	166.6	194.9
NET CASH INCOME	313.2	284.5	277.6	235.7	232.7	250.6
NET BUSINESS INCOME	248.0	217.3	209.3	168.1	163.7	181.3

1/ Payments made directly to farm producers in connection with farm programs. 2/ Rental value of housing provided by farm dwellings and value of farm products consumed directly in farm households. 3/ Includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, etc.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Cash receipts differ slightly from those on page 85 due to method of calculation.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE, 1987-1993

Year	Value of land and buildings		Taxes levied on farm real estate		
	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Average taxes per $100 of full value $
1987	2,758	3,729	28.4	32.37	.87
1988	3,356	3,969	30.5	35.53	.90
1989	3,998	4,543	31.4	36.63	.81
1990	4,032	4,634	33.7	39.72	.86
1991	4,323	4,912	34.6	40.35	.82
1992	4,201	4,774	1/	1/	1/
1993	3,991	4,536	1/		1/

1/ Not available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Agricultural Land Values and Market Situation and Outlook Report, Economic Research Service, USDA

CASH RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES, 1987-1992

Commodity	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
			-- $1,000 --			
Livestock and Products:						
Eggs	24,937	23,895	26,948	31,308	33,961	30,042
Turkeys	2,576	2,479	2,269	1,926	1,393	1,383
Other poultry	2,646	2,680	2,347	1,728	2,201	1,635
All poultry and eggs	30,159	29,054	31,564	34,962	37,555	33,060
Dairy products	58,086	53,901	51,340	53,244	48,860	50,232
Cattle and calves	16,752	16,282	16,721	14,721	15,026	13,591
Hogs	2,076	1,625	1,527	1,641	1,288	1,142
Horses 2/	86,300	88,890	93,345	88,678	87,949	92,348
Other livestock	1,315	2,789	2,831	2,419	2,305	2,010
All livestock except poultry	164,529	163,487	165,764	157,703	155,428	159,323
ALL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	194,688	192,541	197,328	195,665	192,983	192,383
Field Crops:						
Corn	10,639	11,489	10,478	13,746	15,271	15,307
Wheat	2,825	4,599	5,113	3,549	3,060	4,303
Hay	11,474	10,261	9,560	9,138	8,084	10,983
Soybeans	16,676	21,142	20,317	22,299	23,764	23,190
Potatoes	7,254	6,553	7,738	8,988	5,472	6,048
Sweet potatoes	4,454	3,899	3,603	3,690	3,539	3,571
Other field crops	2,177	3,190	2,826	3,302	5,119	6,214
ALL FIELD CROPS	55,499	61,133	59,635	64,712	65,309	69,616
Vegetables for Fresh Market:						
Tomatoes	12,465	13,195	13,454	16,733	12,480	21,420
Sweet corn	12,204	10,354	9,487	10,448	11,718	11,826
Lettuce	4,841	5,127	4,528	3,985	7,578	7,183
Asparagus	2,090	2,261	2,462	2,176	1,822	3,300
Peppers	10,834	10,317	11,134	10,886	11,160	13,603
Cabbage	7,776	8,294	9,185	6,334	9,290	4,352
Snap beans	5,766	4,808	5,197	4,640	2,749	4,010
Cucumbers	6,618	4,637	3,749	4,060	3,891	8,536
Spinach	4,181	3,225	4,241	4,399	4,650	4,302
Escarole	3,355	2,838	3,039	2,968	2,508	2,843
Eggplant	3,305	3,278	2,803	2,188	3,269	3,240
Vegetables for Processing:						
Cucumbers for pickles	951	688	801	692	860	625
Snap beans	3,050	2,048	2,202	2,087	2,437	1,476
Tomatoes	4,051	3,143	2,799	5,491	4,316	2,812
Miscellaneous Vegetables	22,929	26,767	25,697	25,398	37,671	42,787
ALL VEGETABLES	104,416	100,980	100,778	102,485	116,399	132,315
Fruits:						
Peaches	17,284	19,524	22,512	15,324	27,324	25,500
Apples	14,138	5,296	7,974	6,912	9,702	8,327
Blueberries	19,053	21,350	24,560	19,435	24,235	21,820
Strawberries	2,856	2,310	1,258	1,838	1,273	1,685
Cranberries	12,628	16,687	11,972	14,535	15,598	22,801
Other fruits and berries	662	685	708	720	1,102	1,001
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES	66,621	67,852	65,984	56,842	79,234	81,134
Greenhouse, nursery and sod	206,593	221,796	235,556	228,787	204,009	181,248
Mushrooms	297	346	300	300	252	192
ALL CROPS	433,426	450,107	462,253	453,126	465,203	464,505
ALL COMMODITIES	628,114	642,648	659,581	648,791	658,186	656,888

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Cash receipts for horses prior to 1986 were estimated by N.J. Division of Markets, Equine Program. After 1986, equine cash receipts were determined using results from the 1987 Equine Survey. Equine cash receipts do not include purse and stake payments ($98 million in 1986).

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1987-1992

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CORN (dollars per bushel)												
1987	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.80	2.05	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.95
1988	1.95	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.65	3.45	3.20	3.15	3.10	2.95	2.95
1989	3.00	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.90	2.75	2.75	2.60	2.50	2.60
1990	2.60	2.65	2.65	2.70	2.90	3.00	2.95	2.85	2.65	2.35	2.25	2.25
1991	2.30	2.40	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.60	2.80	2.60	2.55	2.50
1992	2.60	2.70	2.75	2.65	2.75	2.80	2.95	2.75	2.55	2.40	2.05	2.10
WHEAT (dollars per bushel)												
1987	2.40	2.65	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.90
1988	3.10	3.20	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.25	3.65	3.65	3.90	4.00	4.00	3.95
1989	4.00	3.90	4.05	3.85	3.95	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.80
1990	3.50	3.55	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.45	3.25	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.60	2.60
1991	2.70	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.70	2.75	2.60	2.65	2.65	3.10	2.90	3.40
1992	3.55	3.80	3.60	3.10	---	3.65	3.15	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.35	3.35
SOYBEANS (dollars per bushel)												
1987	4.75	4.75	4.80	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.30	5.60
1988	5.75	5.95	5.95	6.50	7.00	9.00	9.25	8.80	8.80	7.75	7.40	7.50
1989	7.65	7.30	7.45	7.30	7.20	7.10	6.95	6.20	5.70	5.40	5.45	5.60
1990	5.55	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.95	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50
1991	5.55	5.45	5.60	5.70	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.15	5.30
1992	5.45	5.50	5.40	5.60	5.55	6.00	5.70	5.45	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25
POTATOES (dollars per cwt)												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.85	5.75	6.40	5.90	7.50	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.25	5.60	7.70	8.55	8.65	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.75	8.40	8.60	8.10	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.10	8.50	10.30	10.10	9.00	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.40	6.35	7.65	7.10	8.75	---
1992	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ALFALFA HAY, baled (dollars per ton)												
1987	119.00	130.00	119.00	124.00	123.00	120.00	124.00	131.00	125.00	135.00	127.00	135.00
1988	132.00	126.00	127.00	124.00	116.00	103.00	118.00	121.00	125.00	136.00	129.00	132.00
1989	133.00	124.00	129.00	122.00	114.00	117.00	122.00	119.00	125.00	133.00	126.00	140.00
1990	132.00	142.00	131.00	124.00	129.00	129.00	130.00	120.00	125.00	120.00	125.00	119.00
1991	120.00	110.00	115.00	116.00	106.00	106.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	128.00	127.00	112.00
1992	127.00	122.00	123.00	122.00	125.00	115.00	120.00	118.00	135.00	130.00	135.00	130.00
OTHER HAY, baled (dollars per ton)												
1987	89.00	101.00	88.50	90.00	91.00	93.00	81.00	93.00	91.00	96.00	97.00	93.00
1988	97.00	102.00	102.00	96.00	91.00	89.00	97.00	103.00	102.00	99.00	101.00	102.00
1989	102.00	97.00	95.00	96.00	93.00	90.00	87.00	99.00	95.00	98.50	102.00	104.00
1990	112.00	111.00	108.00	108.00	100.00	90.00	96.00	91.00	95.00	97.00	97.00	96.00
1991	97.00	96.00	94.00	92.00	85.00	85.00	90.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	111.00	98.00
1992	105.00	107.00	105.00	106.00	102.00	104.00	96.00	97.00	101.00	99.00	102.00	102.00
ALL HAY (dollars per ton)												
1987	100.00	111.00	99.50	102.00	102.50	102.70	96.50	107.00	103.00	110.00	108.00	108.00
1988	110.00	111.00	111.00	106.00	100.00	94.00	105.00	109.00	110.00	112.00	111.00	113.00
1989	113.00	107.00	107.00	105.00	101.00	100.00	100.00	104.00	106.00	111.00	111.00	117.00
1990	119.00	122.00	116.00	114.00	110.00	108.00	101.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	105.00	104.00
1991	105.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	92.00	92.00	95.00	105.00	112.00	114.00	116.00	103.00
1992	113.00	112.00	111.00	112.00	110.00	108.00	104.00	104.00	110.00	110.00	114.00	112.00

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1987-1992

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
APPLES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1987	17.5	27.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	19.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	20.0
1988	20.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	17.0	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.0	19.0
1989	20.0	19.0	21.0	24.0	23.0	20.0	21.0	25.0	24.0	26.0	24.5	23.0
1990	25.0	28.0	26.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	20.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	22.0
1991	23.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	35.0	28.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	25.0
1992	23.0	20.0	20.0	24.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	21.0	20.0	19.0
PEACHES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	21.1	25.0	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.0	23.0	27.0	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.0	39.0	39.0	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	40.0	36.0	38.0	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.0	26.0	24.0	---	---	---
1992	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BEEF CATTLE (dollars per cwt)												
1987	38.00	40.10	39.60	39.90	42.30	42.70	44.40	45.10	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.30
1988	48.00	48.60	48.80	51.90	51.00	46.60	43.80	47.30	47.20	48.50	48.00	49.70
1989	50.60	49.60	49.50	49.20	50.70	50.20	48.10	48.00	48.40	49.90	51.20	52.80
1990	51.30	52.20	52.80	53.20	53.60	53.80	54.70	56.10	54.50	54.30	53.20	54.50
1991	49.70	52.50	53.10	53.10	53.50	53.80	51.90	50.10	50.10	49.10	48.40	50.20
1992	55.20	59.40	56.50	58.00	48.00	52.00	49.30	50.00	48.30	51.10	52.60	55.80
CALVES (dollars per cwt)												
1987	61.00	66.00	68.50	61.00	77.00	80.00	77.00	82.00	86.00	85.00	86.00	82.00
1988	86.50	98.40	101.00	102.90	105.50	101.10	88.00	91.00	87.80	85.70	85.00	87.80
1989	97.50	104.90	102.00	105.00	110.20	102.80	94.10	90.60	93.00	94.10	100.90	101.40
1990	106.40	114.20	105.80	109.20	116.00	116.30	114.10	112.90	108.10	102.40	95.00	88.60
1991	90.90	95.90	96.00	110.20	127.40	121.50	118.40	104.80	103.50	106.90	99.10	83.30
1992	84.30	92.90	102.90	108.90	106.00	110.20	97.80	92.10	109.20	81.60	93.60	89.60
ALL HOGS (dollars per cwt)												
1987	48.30	48.00	47.40	47.10	53.00	54.40	55.80	54.80	52.50	49.60	39.50	35.20
1988	38.20	42.40	35.90	39.80	40.10	43.30	37.50	39.40	37.10	33.90	34.40	38.30
1989	40.20	34.40	36.50	33.00	36.40	38.90	43.60	39.90	38.10	42.20	39.10	43.50
1990	39.00	41.80	41.30	46.50	51.20	48.90	51.30	50.40	48.70	48.60	49.50	45.00
1991	44.70	43.90	43.80	44.70	48.50	51.40	47.90	42.60	40.70	41.60	40.20	39.00
1992	35.50	43.80	41.60	39.80	40.30	38.80	38.60	39.10	43.90	39.10	39.20	41.00
MILK COWS (dollars per head)												
1987	890	---	---	910	---	---	990	---	---	980	---	---
1988	940	---	---	1,050	---	---	1,040	---	---	1,040	---	---
1989	1,040	---	---	1,050	---	---	1,070	---	---	1,100	---	---
1990	1,190	---	---	1,170	---	---	1,210	---	---	1,200	---	---
1991	1,140	---	---	1,080	---	---	1,160	---	---	1,150	---	---
1992	1,220	---	---	1,140	---	---	1,220	---	---	1,230	---	---
MILK, sold to plants (dollars per cwt)												
1987	13.90	13.60	13.00	12.60	12.20	12.10	12.70	12.90	13.30	13.90	13.90	13.60
1988	13.30	13.20	12.50	12.10	11.80	11.70	12.30	13.50	13.60	14.20	14.80	14.50
1989	15.00	14.60	14.10	13.70	13.30	13.40	14.30	15.20	16.10	16.70	17.40	15.60
1990	17.00	16.30	15.50	14.80	14.70	15.00	15.00	16.10	16.10	15.00	14.30	13.10
1991	13.10	12.90	12.80	12.80	13.00	12.90	13.80	14.30	15.00	15.70	16.10	15.80
1992	14.40	13.90	13.40	13.50	13.70	13.60	13.80	14.00	14.30	14.00	13.60	13.20
EGGS (cents per dozen)												
1987	69.0	65.0	61.0	66.0	58.0	64.0	59.0	58.0	66.0	60.0	60.0	55.0
1988	56.0	56.0	58.0	53.0	50.0	43.0	56.0	69.0	68.0	66.0	66.0	62.0
1989	65.0	65.0	81.0	78.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	72.0	85.0	80.0	85.0	85.0
1990	95.0	90.0	80.0	85.0	75.0	80.0	75.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	95.0
1991	90.0	85.0	95.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	80.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	85.0
1992	70.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	70.0	80.0	75.0

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEARS 1988-1992

Commodity Group	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- $1,000,000 --		
NEW JERSEY 1/					
Soybeans and soybean products	11.6	10.4	10.1	9.8	13.5
Fruits and preparations	8.4	9.0	6.9	5.8	10.9
Vegetables and preparations	8.0	7.1	6.9	13.2	12.9
Animals, meats and products	10.5	11.8	6.5	2.5	2.7
Dairy products	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.4	5.1
Other	4.3	5.1	7.9	9.1	9.1
TOTAL	47.9	47.3	41.3	42.8	54.2
UNITED STATES					
Grains and feeds	12,514.6	16,693.7	15,580.2	12,018.3	13,635.6
Soybeans and soybean products	6,972.2	5,822.0	5,350.8	4,740.6	6,037.4
Fruits and preparations	1,714.1	1,800.2	2,188.1	2,424.1	2,785.7
Vegetables and preparations	1,280.5	1,542.3	2,078.8	2,596.9	2,789.8
Animals, meats and products 2/....	4,085.4	4,543.0	4,644.5	4,805.6	5,177.7
Poultry and products	647.4	721.2	901.8	1,003.9	1,192.8
Dairy products	535.5	474.7	358.0	293.4	638.2
Other	7,566.1	8,013.4	9,168.9	9,726.4	10,160.4
TOTAL	35,315.8	39,610.7	40,271.1	37,609.2	42,417.6

1/ The export shares for New Jersey were derived from the State's contribution to national output. They do not show actual State exports, but instead reflect the prorated stake in the national export total. 2/ Includes hides, skins and mink pelts, excludes poultry.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (March/April), USDA, Economic Research Service.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 1989-1992

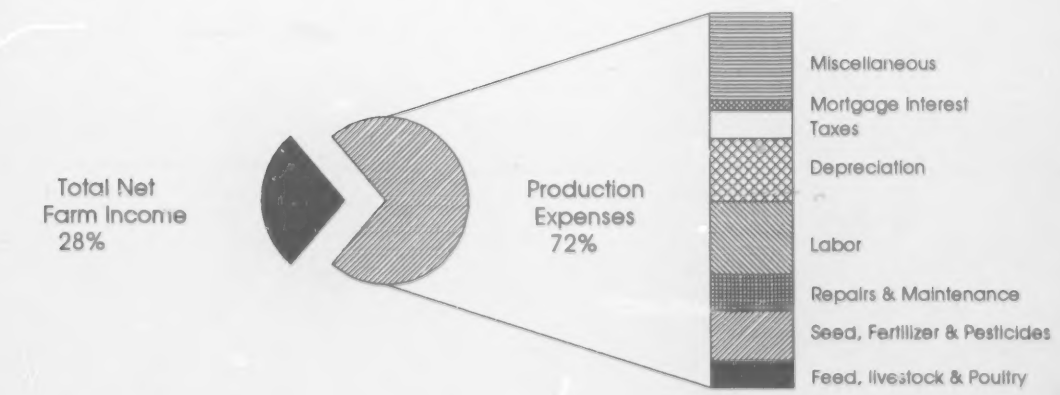
County	Number of certified nurseries				Acreage in nursery stock			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
NORTH DISTRICT								
Bergen	73	72	72	57	211.6	211.7	108.5	113.7
Essex	14	13	13	12	19.2	27.3	18.8	31.8
Hunterdon	69	79	87	72	1,081.5	1,092.0	739.1	761.7
Morris	51	50	51	36	167.0	358.6	168.9	209.6
Passaic	19	18	18	12	79.6	73.6	168.9	47.3
Somerset	45	45	49	45	528.8	508.6	451.2	294.0
Sussex	26	25	28	19	217.3	233.0	353.7	108.5
Union	18	18	18	18	35.5	39.8	44.3	36.2
Warren	17	19	20	18	123.8	178.0	111.1	114.8
CENTRAL DISTRICT								
Burlington	81	79	97	112	1,451.3	1,596.2	1,317.5	1,357.8
Mercer	44	46	47	42	531.6	594.9	548.6	438.1
Middlesex	59	59	62	57	741.4	744.4	977.5	986.2
Monmouth	124	126	131	187	4,624.0	5,380.6	4,177.1	3,975.8
Ocean	24	24	30	24	151.2	139.1	105.8	96.4
SOUTH DISTRICT								
Atlantic	37	42	54	59	398.3	449.1	310.5	350.5
Camden	19	23	26	18	101.8	115.5	72.2	62.3
Cape May	9	9	19	25	158.5	200.3	189.5	197.2
Cumberland	103	105	126	166	2,294.2	2,428.0	2,589.3	2,862.7
Gloucester	71	72	88	110	1,736.6	1,660.6	1,310.5	1,149.8
Salem	24	30	41	52	331.3	368.0	264.2	456.6
STATE	927	954	1077	1,141	14,984.5	16,396.3	13,882.2	13,651.0

SOURCE: Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES: PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, SELECTED ITEMS, 1987-1992

Item	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- dollars --			
BUILDING AND FENCING MATERIALS						
Dressed boards, 1" Pine, No. 2 and better, per 1,000 bd ft	682	707	722	724	749	843
Shingles, fiberglass, mineral surface, 220 lbs per square	23.60	23.40	23.60	23.80	24.30	23.90
Roofing, galvanized (steel) 28-29 ga per 100 sq ft	41.40	43.00	44.00	45.70	46.00	46.40
Portland cement, per 94 lb net	6.30	6.37	6.45	6.51	6.61	6.69
Concrete blocks, 8" x 8", 16" per 100	96.70	99.00	99.80	102.00	104.00	106.00
Field and stock fence, 6" stay, 32" high, per 20 rod spool	71.80	71.60	73.70	74.70	75.70	76.50
Post, steel, (line fence)	2.48	2.48	2.61	2.65	2.65	2.62
Nails, 8d., common, per lb	.653	.659	.670	.694	.698	.711
FUELS AND MOTOR SUPPLIES						
Gasoline, regular, bulk delivery, per gallon	.919	.927	1.05	1.17	1.19	1.15
Diesel fuel, bulk delivery, per gallon	.711	.729	.761	.944	.872	.816
Truck tires, 10.00 x 20, load range F,	199	203	209	212	215	218
Spark plugs,	1.78	1.82	1.89	2.00	2.00	2.05
Anti-freeze, permanent, per gallon	4.04	6.37	8.63	6.97	5.70	4.91
FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES						
Tractor 2-wheel drive, 50-59 hp, P.T.O.	16,650	17,150	17,350	17,950	18,650	18,850
Moldboard plow, 3 bottom, one-way,	2,630	2,820	3,120	3,250	3,420	3,360
Wagon, running gear w/o box or tires, 8-10 ton capacity	1,130	1,180	1,220	1,250	1,330	1,320
Hand sprayer, 3-4 gal capacity,	31.00	30.40	31.10	31.80	32.40	33.00
Nail hammer, 16 oz head, with handle,	12.30	12.90	13.30	13.30	13.60	13.40
Adjustable end wrench, 10",	11.30	12.00	12.50	13.30	13.80	14.10
FERTILIZER, per ton						
5-10-10	130	140	145	144	148	142
10-10-10	143	155	163	159	163	160
Ammonium nitrate, 33.5% N	156	168	185	181	184	178
Urea, 44-46% N	160	186	192	192	208	199

Components of Gross Farm Income and Production Expenses 1992



NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND-IN-FARMS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1925-1993 1/

Year	Number of Farms		Land-in-Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	-- number --		-- 1,000 acres --		-- acres --	
1925	29,700	6,470,600	---	---	---	---
1930	27,300	6,545,600	---	---	---	---
1935	29,400	6,813,700	---	---	---	---
1940	27,200	6,349,800	---	---	---	---
1945	27,100	5,966,750	---	---	---	---
1950	26,900	5,647,800	1,770	1,202,019	66	213
1951	26,000	5,427,600	1,740	1,203,500	67	222
1952	25,000	5,197,500	1,720	1,204,930	69	232
1953	24,000	4,983,600	1,710	1,205,740	71	242
1954	23,000	4,798,200	1,700	1,206,355	74	251
1955	21,600	4,653,800	1,650	1,201,900	76	258
1956	20,200	4,514,100	1,600	1,197,070	79	265
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,100	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	116	429
1979	9,600	2,437,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,439,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	426
1981	9,500	2,439,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	424
1982	9,500	2,406,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	427
1983	9,500	2,378,620	1,000	1,023,425	105	430
1984	9,300	2,333,810	980	1,017,803	105	436
1985	9,100	2,292,530	960	1,012,073	105	441
1986	8,800	2,249,820	920	1,005,333	105	447
1987	8,500	2,212,960	900	998,923	106	451
1988	8,300	2,197,140	880	994,543	106	453
1989	8,300	2,170,520	880	991,153	106	456
1990	8,100	2,140,420	870	987,420	107	461
1991 2/	8,300	2,104,560	880	982,576	106	467
1992	8,500	2,095,740	880	980,063	104	468
1993 3/	8,400	2,068,240	870	978,153	104	473

1/ The definition of a farm has undergone several changes during this century. The definitions of a farm as used in this table follow:

1975-1991 A farm is an establishment that sold or would normally have sold $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.

1954-1974 A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of $50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more.

1951-1953 Estimates were "extrapolated" to provide a smooth transition from the earlier definitions to the 1954 definition.

1950 A farm is a place of 3 or more acres that produced farm products whose value amounted to $150 or more, exclusive of home gardens. Places of less than 3 acres which had sales of $250 or more were also considered farms.

1925-1949 A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more.

2/ Starting in 1991, Christmas tree farms are included.

3/ Preliminary.

Grade	Final Jul-Dec '92	Preliminary Jan-Jun '93	Year Ending June 30, '93
		-- tons --	
0-10-40	---	540	540
.5-.5-.5	---	12,498	12,498
1- 1- 1	328	---	328
2- 6-12	---	2,245	2,245
3- 9-12	1,672	2,847	4,519
5-10- 5	492	2,734	3,226
5-10-10	1,028	4,478	5,506
5-10-15	---	2,891	2,891
5-15-30	---	520	520
6- 2- 2	---	13,065	13,065
8- 8- 8	112	220	332
9- 5- 9	---	1,492	1,492
9- 9- 9	1,287	5,565	6,852
10- 6- 4	2,784	7,624	10,408
10-10-10	8,596	27,787	36,383
10-20-10	466	335	801
10-20-15	845	265	1,110
10-20-20	1,494	3,637	5,131
12- 4- 8	---	275	275
12- 6- 6	362	855	1,217
13-13-13	199	1,800	1,999
14- 7- 7	---	1,941	1,941
14-14-14	363	1,578	1,941
15- 5- 5	---	200	200
15-15-15	272	1,617	1,889
16- 8- 8	4,573	13,436	18,009
18- 5- 9	648	756	1,404
18-46- 0	954	1,362	2,316
19- 3- 6	155	606	761
20- 3- 3	---	535	535
20- 3- 5	---	313	313
20- 3-10	550	412	962
20- 4-10	---	1,558	1,558
20- 5-10	---	271	271
20- 8- 8	2,073	1,775	3,828
20-10-10	125	129	254
20-20-20	2,288	34	2,558
25- 3- 3	27	1,283	1,310
25- 3- 5	401	746	1,147
25- 5- 5	---	205	205
25- 5-10	178	523	701
25- 5-15	---	247	247
25-10-10	206	223	429
26- 4- 6	---	328	328
27- 3- 3	25	492	517
28- 3- 3	---	2,232	2,232
28- 3- 4	---	1,154	1,154
28- 3-10	721	452	1,173
29- 3- 4	---	2,099	2,099
30- 3- 5	---	296	296
30- 5-10	203	---	203
30-10-10	308	554	862
32- 5- 7	655	476	1,131
OTHERS	36,044	57,487	93,531
TOTAL MIXTURES	70,434	187,063	257,497

ACTUAL PLANT NUTRIENTS			
NITROGEN			
Mixed fertilizer	10,012	24,010	34,022
All fertilizer	15,353	32,357	47,710
PHOSPHATE			
Mixed fertilizer	7,371	15,765	23,136
All fertilizer	7,625	16,404	24,029
POTASH			
Mixed fertilizer	7,388	20,312	27,700
All fertilizer	8,553	22,613	31,166

MATERIALS

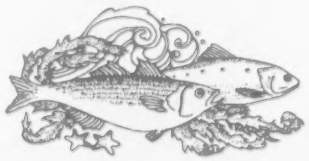
CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS			
Ammonium Nitrate	261	1,366	1,627
Nitrogen Solutions	1,152	14,898	16,050
Sodium Nitrate	---	144	144
Urea	5,907	2,919	8,826
Others	120	5,468	5,588
TOTAL CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS	7,440	24,795	32,235
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS			
Magnesium Phosphat	---	1,262	1,262
Superphosphate	---	250	250
Others	13	37	38
TOTAL PHOSPHATE MATERIALS	13	1,549	3,562
POTASH MATERIALS			
Potassium Chloride - (Muriate of Potash)	131	3,120	3,251
Potassium Sulfate	---	133	133
Others	23	262	285
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS	154	3,515	3,669
ORGANIC MATERIALS			
Dried Manure	131	4,885	5,016
Sewage, Compost and Others	9,393	13,228	22,621
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS	9,524	18,113	27,637
SOIL CONDITIONERS 4/	5,402	2,514	7,916
SECONDARY MATERIALS	10,312	807	11,119
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIALS	32,845	51,293	84,138
GRAND TOTAL - MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS	103,279	238,356	341,635
FARM UTILIZATION	48,968	144,177	193,145
NON-FARM UTILIZATION	54,311	94,179	148,490

1/ Compiled by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA-NJDA from semi-annual sales reports submitted to the State Chemist by registered fertilizer firms. 2/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items. 3/ None reported. 4/ Soil conditioners includes gypsum and excludes lime.

NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WEIGHT CAUGHT, 1988-1992

Seafood	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			-- lbs --		
Clams, surf	35,821,210	37,150,600	42,882,907	42,746,907	45,954,544
Clams, ocean quahog	24,394,870	17,537,400	27,040,260	26,821,260	34,732,820
Squid	11,860,161	9,259,200	15,298,434	11,312,196	16,284,603
Whiting	4,183,129	6,095,800	8,199,093	8,199,093	4,476,809
Mackerel	4,740,596	6,294,204	8,150,100	6,667,151	18,548,633
Crabs, blue	2,923,768	5,110,300	5,680,268	5,292,268	4,971,601
Scallop, sea	3,451,536	3,163,700	3,986,238	3,986,238	4,824,784
Fluke	4,017,068	4,450,423	6,006,400	2,862,087	2,340,745
Menhaden	2,563,163	--	2,854,361	2,854,361	35,146,035
Scup (Porgie)	4,005,173	2,940,100	2,682,166	2,682,166	4,320,439

SOURCE: National Marine Fishery Service



NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WHOLESALE VALUE, 1988-1992

Seafood	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
			-- dollars --		
Clams, surf	16,564,955	17,078,590	20,028,048	20,028,048	21,576,102
Scallops, sea	13,484,683	13,027,039	14,814,231	14,814,231	18,013,967
Clams, ocean quahog	6,929,495	5,028,471	7,827,153	7,505,653	11,565,316
Lobster	4,274,557	5,163,529	6,343,027	6 353 027	384,929
Clams, hard	5,847,663	5,260,071	4,451,789	4,451,789	4,052,391
Fluke	5,715,499	7,212,198	4,137,018	4,137,018	2,942,319
Crabs, blue	1,307,191	1,508,353	2,553,331	2,703,862	2,189,865
Swordfish	2,285,272	2,578,776	2,535,045	2,235,045	3,380,303
Whiting	1,786,658	1,694,588	2,263,257	2,263,225	2,050,244
Squid	1,991,150	2,206,901	2,473,296	1,895,280	7,493,692

SOURCE: National Marine Fishery Service

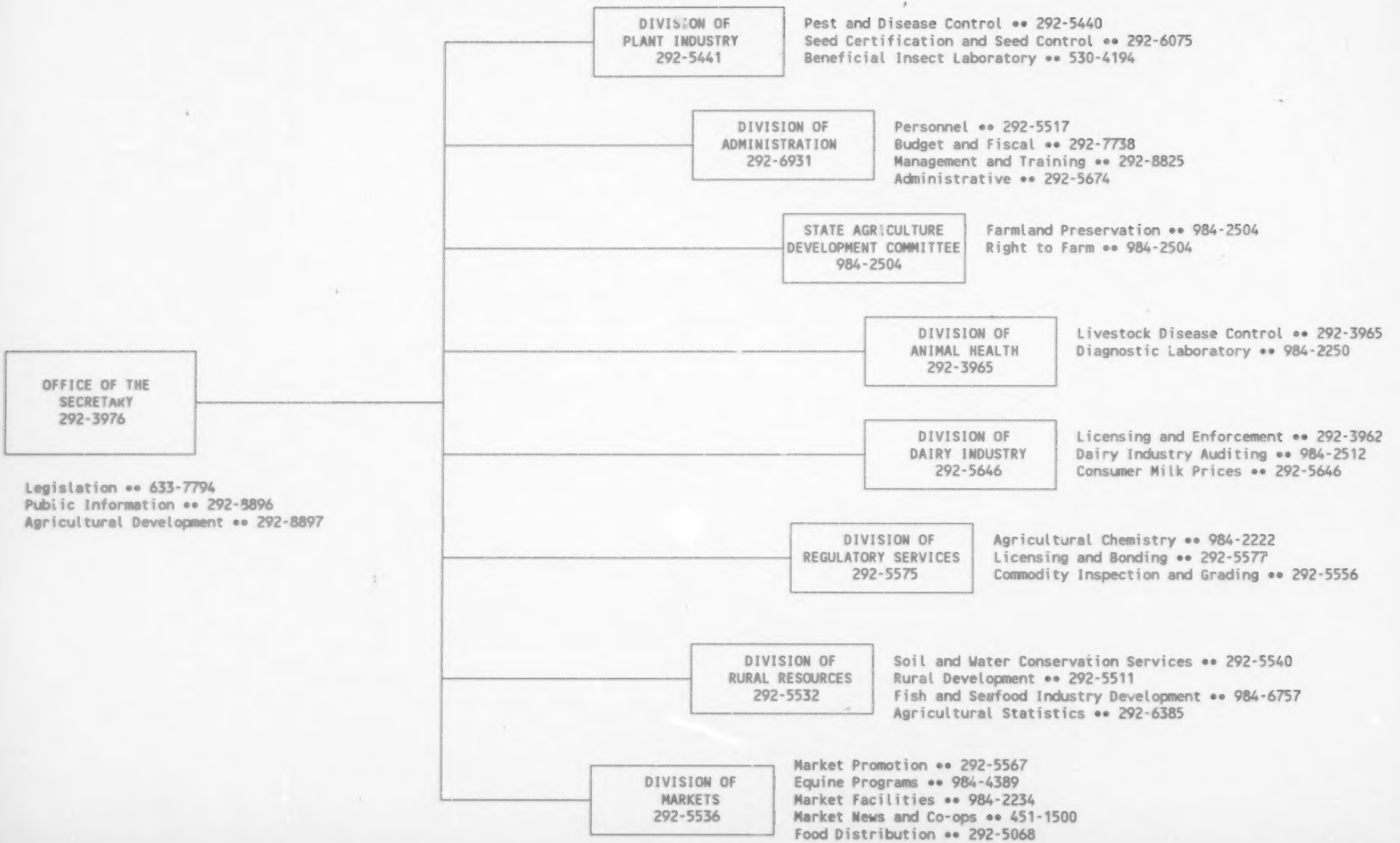
Reports Issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

Current estimates of many data items included in this publication are available from the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service at various times throughout the year. The table below indicates the months in which data are available. Current data may be obtained by calling the Agricultural Statistics Service. Reports are available free of charge to farmers and agri-business firms who provide the basic data on which reports are based as well as schools and libraries. Within availability constaints, a copy of New Jersey Agricultural Statistics is available to New Jersey residents without charge. An order form for all reports may be obtained by calling 1-800-328-0179 (within NJ) or (609) 292-6385 or by writing to the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service, CN-330, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Report 1/	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
FIELD CROPS												
Barley	✓			✓			✓					
Corn	✓						✓	✓				
Soybeans	✓						✓	✓				
Wheat	✓				✓		✓					
Potatoes	✓			✓			✓	✓				
Sweetpotatoes	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		
Grain Stocks	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Hay	✓			✓			✓	✓				
FRUIT AND NUTS												
Apples	✓						✓	✓		✓		
Peaches	✓					✓	✓	✓				
Blueberries							✓			✓		
Cranberries	✓							✓				
Strawberries				✓		✓			✓			
VEGETABLES												
Sweet Corn and Tomatoes							✓					✓
Lettuce				✓						✓		✓
Processing Vegetables			✓			✓	✓		✓			✓
Weekly Digest (Issued weekly)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Annual Summary	✓											
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY												
Milk Production	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Egg Production			✓			✓			✓			✓
Livestock Slaughter	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Livestock Inventories	✓											
FARM PRICES AND INCOME												
Prices Received by Farmers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cash Receipts and Farm Income									✓			
FERTILIZER						✓					✓	
MUSHROOMS								✓				
COLD STORAGE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS								✓				
FLORICULTURE				✓								
NJ AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS											✓	

1/ Most reports contain only New Jersey statistics.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CN - 330
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY
08625



•• ALL PHONE NUMBERS ARE IN THE 609 AREA CODE

Photographs from the New Jersey Agricultural Society's Farm Photo Contest are featured throughout this annual report. Many thanks to the photographers and the Agricultural Society.

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics are a cooperative effort between the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Donald M. Bay, acting administrator.

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